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Settlers warn of vigilante response

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

West Bank and Gaza settlers on Wednesday warned Defence Minister Moshe Arens that if the army did not halt stone-throwing by Arabs they could not prevent vigilante action by Jewish settlers.

But yesterday a special session of the Council for Jewish Settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza rejected establishing their own self-defence units.

A statement after the meeting said: "The council adopted the position that the IDF continues to be exclusively responsible for the security of the settlements and their residents."

The settlers were also told that the council had submitted "a proposal for curtailing violence" to Arens a month ago, but had not received any response.

Wednesday's meeting between Arens and the settlers was attended, by among others Tehiya MK Hanan Porat, who is a resident of Gush Etzion. He emphasized that the solution to the problem of security is not in bringing masses of soldiers to the territory, since this would be too much of a burden for the army, but "to take decisions which would allow for firm action."

This he suggested should include the deportation of stone-throwers. "Firm action today will save the Arab population hatred, enmity, blood and suffering tomorrow," he said. Weakness and inaction resulted in more extremism and would result in the imposition of collective punishment, he argued.

(Related story — Page 2)



Some of the soldiers decorated for their part in the Lebanon war examine their awards after the presentation ceremony at Beit Hanassi yesterday. (IPP)

Hussein awaits Arab summit

By DAVID BERNSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jordan's King Hussein yesterday welcomed Morocco's call for an Arab summit later this month to help determine his country's position on entering the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process — "provided that careful preparation is made to guarantee the achievement of the aspired aims of the summit."

Hussein's response, made to a special envoy dispatched to Amman by Morocco's King Hassan, follows the reported acceptance of Morocco's suit call by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi, greatly increasing the likelihood of the summit taking place, as proposed, at the end of next week.

Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat is reported to be especially keen on the summit idea as a way of enabling Hussein to attempt a negotiated return to Arab rule of the West Bank and Gaza on the basis of the Reagan plan, without having personally to flout the position taken by the Palestine National Congress earlier this year by directly authorizing the king to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians.

It was not clear last night how Syria would respond to the summit call, but there were indications that it would be extremely cool to any bid aimed at enabling Hussein to take up the Palestinian banner by joining the U.S.-initiated peace process.

It was also not clear how the pro-Syrian radicals in the PLO itself (Continued on back page)

Shamir: U.S. activities blocking Mideast peace

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

In an unprecedentedly sharp attack on the U.S., Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday that America's role in current Middle East negotiations and contacts is "precisely the opposite of what is needed to advance the cause of peace in the region."

Shamir, addressing the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, continued attacks he has made in the last few days on the latest American posture in the Middle East. He compared America's role with that of Britain in the early 1950s, when that country was the major influence in the region.

Shamir said that in 1950, Jordan had been willing to enter into peace talks with Israel. But this move "was foiled by the British, who dissuaded the Jordanians for fear that both Jordan's and Britain's interest in the Arab world would be damaged by peace, since the other Arab countries were sure to be far from pleased."

America is now playing the same role as regards both Jordan and Lebanon, Shamir said.

The American envoys are "watching over Lebanon," lest it agree to anything "too close to peace" and thereby upset other Arab countries.

A similar line is now being sought in regard to Jordan, making King Hussein "virtually a hostage" of the PLO, the foreign minister asserted.

Shamir said that "the Americans are eager to make sure that Hussein is not isolated or boycotted in the Arab world in the event of negotiations with Israel. Thus, any such negotiations are predicated on prior PLO approval and the giving of a green light by countries such as Saudi Arabia — whose own approval would not be forthcoming without a PLO okay."

Thus, to Shamir's mind, there "really is no Jordanian option — not in the U.S. nor in Jordan. It is surprising that there is continuous harping on such a non-existent option."

Shamir told the committee that "within a fortnight we shall know for sure whether or not there will be an agreement with Lebanon. The talks are being speeded up, and the next week will see four negotiating sessions," Shamir said. "Lebanon fears a unilateral Israeli withdrawal south of the Awali River. The knowledge that there is considerable talk about such a move in Israel is creating anxiety in Lebanon and pressuring the other side to agree to a compromise," Shamir said.

He repeated that Israel "will insist on the Christian militias staying in South Lebanon and on retaining Maj. Sa'ad Haddad as their commander."

Shamir said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's recent pronouncements have for the first time spoken of the "exit of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and have referred in negative tones to those Arab countries who are against any peace with Israel."

Shamir reported that an Israeli commercial legation — manned by South Koreans — will soon be opened in Seoul.

Likud MK Yigael Hurvitz called on the government to "prepare for a PLO trap giving Israel so-called recognition." Labour's Yossi Sarid answered that "this would be a day of joy." But Labour's secretary-general Haim Bar-Lev disagreed: "I have no problems with this — there is simply nothing to talk about with the PLO."

Life sentence plus 40 years for the Temple Mount killer

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The man who "wanted to liberate the Temple Mount" and "become king of the Jews" was sentenced yesterday to life plus two terms of 20 years in prison on one count of murder and four counts of attempted murder. One of the 20-year jail terms is to run concurrently with the life sentence.

The Jerusalem District Court convicted and sentenced Alan Harry Goodman, a 39-year-old American immigrant who said he had "joined the army to learn how to use a rifle" so that he could "take revenge" for the deaths of what he called "my family and my friends."

After four months of testimony the court decided that Goodman "had not acted out of an uncontrollable urge."

A 34-page judges' opinion, written by Court President Elazar Halevy, and read aloud by Judge Dov Eitan, said he was a "borderline personality" and not a "schizophrenic paranoid" as asserted by the defence.

Defence lawyer Liorit Daniel said after Goodman was led away to serve his sentence at Ramle Prison, that she would appeal "the sentence and the punishment."

Goodman's legal fees were paid by Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach movement.

Goodman opened fire with his M-16 on Jerusalem's Temple Mount last April 11, killing Moslem Wakf Guard Mohammed Yamani. Goodman continued firing as he ran into the Dome of the Rock.

(Continued on Page 3)

Falashas allowed guns for defence, says tour group

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Falashas in Ethiopia are allowed to carry small arms for defence, but they still fear the authorities and want to come to Israel.

This was reported last night at Ben-Gurion Airport by members of the first organized group of Israeli tourists to visit Ethiopia since the Marxist take over in 1972.

The group, which included MK Ora Namir, were guests of the Jewish community of Addis Ababa for the Pesach seder.

They said they were particularly impressed by the enthusiasm and closeness which all Ethiopians, Jews and non-Jews, felt towards Israel.

(See story — page 3)

China cancels all sport, cultural ties with U.S.

PEKING (Reuters). — China yesterday cancelled all this year's cultural exchanges with the U.S. in retaliation for Washington's decision to grant political asylum to teenage tennis star Hu Na.

A report from the New China News Agency said sports fixtures with the U.S., including ten international matches, had also been cancelled.

The agency said U.S. Embassy Minister-Counsellor Charles Freeman had been called to the Culture Ministry yesterday to be told of the decision to cancel cultural exchanges.

The move, which followed a stiff diplomatic protest from Peking on Wednesday night, marked a new low point in relations between the two countries since they exchanged ambassadors in January 1979.

Culture Ministry Official Ding Gu described the Reagan Administration's decision to give asylum to Hu Na, 19, as "extremely unfriendly to China from a political point of view, juridically impeachable and morally condemnable."

Peking diplomats said it was the first time in four stormy years of Sino-American relations that China had followed up its threats with concrete action — however symbolic.

The cultural exchanges axed yesterday were all that remained of the 1982-83 bilateral programme, including a visit by an official Chinese delegation to the U.S., exchanges of small theatre troupes, art exhibits and reciprocal film weeks.

Kissinger to visit Israel soon

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Former secretary of state Henry Kissinger will visit Israel in the next few days, it has been learned. In Jerusalem, a senior official said the visit was not connected with the Lebanon negotiations.

The Reagan administration yesterday strongly denied that Kissinger's meeting last November with a PLO official had set back the U.S.-sponsored Middle East initiative.

The State Department also denied that the session signalled any change in U.S. policy toward the PLO.

In a TV interview yesterday, Kissinger angrily criticized *The Washington Post* for suggesting that his meeting with PLO official Ahmed Dajani in Morocco had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

W. Bank villagers agree to help stop stone-throwers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of the village of Azoun have agreed to a request by the Judea and Samaria civil administration and the Border Police to mount their own patrols along the road that runs through the village and which serves a large number of Jewish settlements.

The village, which has been under curfew for the past four days, straddles the main road from Kalkilya to Nabulus which now provides access to Jewish towns such as Immanuel.

During the curfew civil administration officials and of the Border Police assembled all the men in the village. They suggested that to prevent stone-throwing attacks on Israeli vehicles, which is usually the work of young children, the villagers should patrol the road.

The mukhtar (village headman) accepted the method is working well, a civil-administration official said.

Piano contest

Jeffrey Kahane, of the U.S., was today this morning proclaimed winner of the Fourth Arthur Rubinstein International Piano Master Competition.

Second place was won by Hung-Chuan Chen, of Taiwan, with Fei-Hsiang Hsu, of China, third.

The jury took well over an hour to decide on the three placings.

All three finalists had played romantic concertos accompanied by the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.

NEWS ANALYSIS/David Richardson

West Bank 'sickness'—real or political?

Politically, it probably no longer matters what caused around 800 Palestinian schoolgirls in the West Bank to complain of headaches, dizziness, nausea and abdominal pains and hospitalize themselves in small crowded hospitals and clinics in the area.

For the Palestinians, the mysterious "poisonings" are real: they see them as the result of military carelessness or deliberate intimidation by settlers. The events have entered local political folklore as yet another episode in the saga of Israeli repression and local Palestinian resistance.

For the Israeli (military) government the entire episode is largely a bluff: the work of clever cynical political agitators who have exploited the naïveté of schoolgirls in villages and outlying areas and the gullibility of the media to score points against Israel in the international arena.

And points have been scored. In addition to world media interest, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Centre for Disease Control, the World Health Organization and the UN Security Council are now all examining a malaise which even Palestinian doctors involved have not found even slightly dangerous to the girls who claim to be its victims. The affair has been marked by four stages since the original incident at a girls' school in the village of Arrabe south-west of Jenin on Monday, March 21.

• Shortly after school commenced that morning, a girl in one of the senior classes opened a window in a classroom because "she felt unwell." As soon as she did, the girl fainted, and the entire class-smell a strong smell of rotten fish or eggs.

There was some panic and girls and teachers from other classes entered the classroom. All the girls complained of dizziness, headaches and nausea. Some fainted and vomited, but all were conscious when admitted to the nearest hospital — in Jenin.

There was no particular response to this incident at the time elsewhere on the West Bank. Palestinian and Israeli doctors who visited the school later the same day also noticed a strong and irritating smell. But here the first differences crept in. Some reported a strong smell of hydrogen sulphide common to raw sewage. Others described the smell as "ozone." When a mobile Health Ministry environmental laboratory was sent to the area two days later, there was no trace of the smell or any other irritant.

On the following Friday, the only male teacher at the school noticed the same smell as he passed between the school building and a nearby military base to the east of the town. But his report went no further than East Jerusalem newspapers.

• The following Saturday, 56 girls at the al-Zahara school in Jenin complained of similar symptoms and were admitted to the local hospital and a private clinic. Girls at two other schools in the town and from the nearby villages of Barkin and Mei Saloum were also brought to the already crowded hospital which began referring patients to hospitals elsewhere in the West Bank.

Israeli military and civilian medical teams, including experts in biological and chemical warfare, were sent to the area on Sunday, as was a mobile police forensic laboratory.

The doctors and technicians took

(Continued on page 14)

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BRUSSELS	2 36 8 48	Cloudy		
BIRMINGHAM	12 54 24 76	Clear		
COPENHAGEN	4 39 10 50	Cloudy		
FRANKFURT	3 37 11 52	Bale		
GENEVA	2 37 11 52	Bale		
HELSINKI	5 41 10 52	Cloudy		
HONG KONG	20 68 24 76	Cloudy		
JERUSALEM	18 58 23 73	Clear		
LONDON	11 52 17 63	Bale		
LISBON	4 36 12 54	Cloudy		
MADRID	3 37 10 50	Cloudy		
MONTREAL	7 45 10 50	Cloudy		
NEW YORK	1 34 9 41	Cloudy		
PARIS	2 37 11 52	Bale		
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SAO PAULO	10 50 21 70	Bale		
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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Scattered rain.
Outlook for Shabbat: Same

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	70	10-13	12
Golan	49	12-14	13
Nahariya	60	15-20	16
Salad	60	10-13	12
Haifa Port	72	16-18	16
Tiberias	42	12-23	22
Nazareth	70	13-26	18
Afula	61	12-15	14
Shimon	61	12-15	14
Tel Aviv	54	16-20	16
B-G Airport	54	16-19	16
Jericho	34	14-25	22
Gaza	71	16-18	16
Beer-Sheva	49	13-20	18
Tilat	19	19-27	26

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

President Yitzhak Navon yesterday received members of the Habimah Theatre and their supporters to mark the fifth anniversary of the founding of the theatre's Society of Friends.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek was visited yesterday by Prof. Raymond Le Maire, the special emissary of the secretary-general of UNESCO.

Moshe Kalchheim, the outgoing spokesman of the Jewish Agency in Tel Aviv, was honoured by the Journalists Association at a luncheon at Beit Sokolow yesterday. The chairman of the Jewish Agency executive, Arye Dultzin, was among those present.

The groundbreaking took place this week for the new campus of Yeshivat Dvar-Yerushalayim, the Jerusalem Academy of Jewish Studies, in the Givat Shaul Bet neighbourhood of Jerusalem. Participants included Mayor Teddy Kollek and Jerusalem Chief Rabbi Shalom Mashash.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai will be the guest speaker at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at the Zion Hotel, 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, 04-537766.

ARRIVALS

President-elect Chaim Herzog, from a private visit to the U.S.

DEPARTURES

The chairman of the Yad Vashem council, Gideon Hausner, for Washington, to participate in a congress of Holocaust survivors.

Vienna's chief rabbi dies at age 74

VIENNA (AP). — Dr. Akiba Eisenberg, chief rabbi of Vienna and national rabbi of Austria, died here yesterday, aged 74, Jewish community president Ivan Hacker announced.

Eisenberg would have celebrated his 35th year in office next month. Eisenberg was born in Vienna in September 1908. In 1948 he became chief rabbi of the Austrian capital. After relative peace in post-war Vienna, Eisenberg witnessed the August 1981 terrorist attack on a bar mitzva audience leaving the downtown synagogue and other minor anti-Semitic incidents. Eisenberg himself was the target of anti-Semitic actions. In summer 1982 there was a bomb attack on his apartment, but neither the rabbi, nor any of his family, was injured.

ALLON — The cornerstone of a high school named after the late Yigal Allon was laid yesterday in Ramat Hasharon.

HOME NEWS

U.S. experts set to quiz girls on 'poisoning'

By MARGERY GREENFELD and DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporters

JENIN. — The two experts now here from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, will conduct an "epidemiological evaluation" in the Jenin area next week as part of their investigation into the alleged poisonings that have swept the West Bank since March 21.

Dr. Bess Miller and Dr. Philip Landrigan, who visited here yesterday, plan to return early next week when the schools reopen. They intend to question girls present at the various schools during the alleged poisoning incidents — both those who felt unwell and those who did not.

The West Bank civil administration ordered most schools in the area closed until tomorrow in a bid to halt the spread of what it sees as a largely calculated mass panic. Last night, civil administration officials said that schools will open only in stages, starting from Sunday, to ensure calm.

In an effort to prevent a recurrence of the large-scale admissions to hospitals of the past two weeks, teams of civil administration, security and medical personnel are now being dispatched to investigate every reported "illness" or "poisoning."

Widespread reports of "yellow powder" continued yesterday from

Jericho, Bethlehem and a number of refugee camps in the area. Civil administration teams and police sent to investigate concluded, in every case, that the powder was tree pollen.

Only a handful of girls remain in hospital in the West Bank. Many were discharged yesterday when it became clear that the civil administration was demanding that they be transferred to Israeli hospitals.

During their visit to Jenin yesterday, Landrigan and Miller were taken to two of the schools where girls had complained of headaches, dizziness and abdominal pain after "smelling something bad." Both the al-Zahara school, across the street from the Jenin hospital, and the Ja'in secondary girls school, in a nearby residential area, were locked due to the general school closure.

Jenin senior medical officer Dr. Nabil Arshid presented a detailed chronology of the events in the Jenin area, starting with the first incident at Arrabe on March 21.

Meanwhile, the International Committee for the Red Cross yesterday called for a "full-fledged inquiry" into the West Bank incidents by a "competent body, acceptable to all parties," the Associated Press reported from Geneva.

The recommendation followed the return to Geneva on Tuesday of ICRC representative Dr. Franz Altherr, who spent five days in Israel to "assess the situation."

Arrests at security prisoner's funeral

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Palestinian flags and pictures of Yasser Arafat were raised at the funeral in Ramallah yesterday of a security prisoner.

Local people said that several arrests were made. Reports of shooting were denied by military sources.

Thousands attended the funeral of Khalil Abu-Hadaya, who died earlier this week in hospital after

apparently suffering a heart attack at Ramallah prison. The body was examined at the Abu Kabir police forensic laboratory.

A delegation of the Association for Civil Rights met last night with O.C. Central Command Aluf-Or Orr to discuss the prolonged curfews on towns and refugee camps in the area, which the army is employing in its bid to halt the rash of stone-throwing attacks on Israeli traffic.

Begin turns down appeal for meeting on doctors talks

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday declined to call Health Minister Eliezer Shostak and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to an emergency meeting on ways to break the deadlock in the doctors' wage dispute.

The request for such a top-level meeting came from Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee chairman Menahem Porush, who convened a special session of the committee yesterday to discuss the "catastrophic situation" in the nation's health services and the total breakdown in the talks between the two sides.

During a "stormy meeting" at Histadrut headquarters in Tel Aviv, Porush telephoned Begin and asked him to intervene to get the talks moving again.

While expressing "deep concern," the prime minister replied that the doctors' strike had been the topic of a long debate at Wednes-

day's cabinet meeting, which sparked off a bitter argument between Shostak and Aridor over the handling of the talks.

Begin said that he preferred the two ministers to "get together" first to coordinate their stand on the issue, "after which intensive negotiations could begin to bring the 39-day-old strike to end."

No meeting between Shostak and Aridor had been scheduled as of last night, the Treasury spokesman said. Representatives of the Medical Association and the Treasury did not participate in yesterday's committee meeting, during which Health Ministry director-general Baruch Modan reported that there had been "absolutely no progress" and that the two sides had not met for more than a week.

Committee members expressed "shock" over the standstill in the talks. They also called on the association to reopen the Histadrut sick-fund clinics, which have been shut since the fifth day of the strike.

Tehiya MKs in U.S.

Post Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Tehiya MKs Yuval Ne'eman and Gula Cohen are in the U.S., meeting Jewish leaders and others.

Ne'eman, minister of science and infrastructure, on Wednesday met the White House science adviser George Keyworth and other scientists.

An Israel Embassy spokesman said Ne'eman also met NASA officials to discuss possible U.S.-Israeli cooperation in satellite programmes. Cohen on Wednesday met privately in New York with Julius Berman, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, in New York. She is starting a lecture tour to argue the need for settlements in Judea and Samaria and is due in Washington on April 20.

KISSINGER

(Continued from Page One) — "become a complicating factor" in the peace process.

"It is absolutely ridiculous," Kissinger said, suggesting that someone was probably promoting the story to find a scapegoat for a possible failure in the Reagan peace initiative.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said in a statement that "neither that conversation (with Dajani) nor any of Dr. Kissinger's private activities has been a 'complicating factor' in our diplomacy or has delayed the process."

Responding to a question, Hughes denied any change in U.S. policy toward the PLO, insisting the U.S. will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until it first accepts Israel's right to exist and UN resolutions 242 and 338.

Almogi planning return to politics

TEL AVIV. — Yosef Almogi, former Mapai secretary-general and a minister of labour in Mapai-led governments, yesterday said that he is returning to politics. Almogi has remained politically inactive since he left the chairmanship of the Jewish Agency Executive several years ago.

For a year Almogi has been meeting with friends in Haifa to dis-

cuss issues. They have asked the party to recognize them as an "ideological circle," and the party's legal committee has approved the request.

"However, the party's bureau has been dragging its feet about it. We shall wait another two or three weeks, and then apply to higher party institutions," Almogi told *The Jerusalem Post*.

HADDAD

(Continued from Page One)

"everyone knows whom we are talking about. There is only one man concerned with the security of South Lebanon."

After short Lebanese and U.S. replies to Kimche's address, it was decided that the plenary would continue discussing the question of the security zone in South Lebanon.

Kimche said after the session that Israel had warned the Lebanese delegation that it will not agree to any conditions being placed on a

Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. "Nothing will take place if the Syrians do not remove their troops. We will not give the Syrians a veto over our agreement," he said.

All the participants expressed the hope that more palpable progress would be felt in the talks following the return of U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to the area next week.

From next week, the sides will meet four times a week — in Haifa, south of Beirut, and in Netanyahu — in an effort to speed up the pace.



Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek meets yesterday with residents of the Old City's Muslim Quarter who complain of harassment by yeshiva students. Story — page 3.

Lebanon okays rebuilding of damaged refugee camps

BEIRUT. — The Lebanese government has given permission for the rebuilding of Palestinian refugee camps damaged after last June's Israeli invasion.

The UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) issued a statement yesterday saying its local director had received a letter in which "the Lebanese authorities have advised the agency that it may proceed with the restoration of all refugee camps to their pre-June 1982 condition."

Five refugee camps in South Lebanon and three others in Beirut, all used by Palestinian terrorists as bases, were damaged by Israeli air and artillery attacks.

In another development, Lebanese customs agents confiscated nearly \$1 million worth of smuggled goods yesterday in the

first day of a major crackdown on illegal imports, officials said in Beirut. Customs agents launched patrols on the fringes of Beirut beginning at 9 a.m. and by 2 p.m. had confiscated 17 trucks and vans allegedly carrying a total of more than two million Lebanese pounds (about \$20m.) worth of videotape recorders, electrical supplies, (\$20m.) food and drinks, according to the director of Beirut customs.

The director said the confiscated vegetables had come from Israel through Israeli-controlled Southern Lebanon. The other goods either came from Israel or illegal ports — such as Tripoli, under Syrian control.

Lebanon's effort to halt smuggling is aimed at recovering revenue bled off by the illegal ports and to prevent Israeli goods from entering the country. (AP, Reuter)

Navons renew hunt for place to live

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Yitzhak Navon and his family have no place to live when they leave Beit Hanassi in less than a month. This is because Navon decided not to move to a government-owned apartment after learning that its renovation would cost the state nearly \$2 million.

Failing to find a suitable private rental flat in Talbieh, the Navons had decided to live in the former apartment of the late Supreme Court president Yoel Sussman. But the Public Works Department estimated that repairs of the neglected flat, which has a sinking floor, a

broken boiler and moisture on the walls, would be expensive.

Navon is looking for a flat in the Beit Hanassi neighbourhood, where his two children attend school. The family may stay in a temporary apartment, or even a hotel, until a permanent place is found.

Navon said he would pay one-third of his salary as an ex-president for rental of a state-owned apartment, even though he is not legally bound to pay rent. Two years ago the Navons sold an apartment they had been building before he was elected.

Dispute over marriage ends in 'sulha'

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A long dispute between a young Beduin woman and her father over her elopement with her lover ended this week with a sulha (reconciliation ceremony) at the father's home.

The father's prior insistence that she marry the man he had chosen for her changed when the daughter and her lover paid their respects and begged forgiveness at the father's home.

Six months ago the woman eloped with her lover, finding shelter in the tent of Sheikh Halil Abu Rabbia. When she became pregnant she took her case to court, claiming that as she was 19, she was

not a minor, and was old enough to marry without her father's permission.

According to her identity card she is 17, but this, she said, was due to a delay in registering her birth.

The police, acting as guardians, asked the court to give permission to the young couple to marry — regardless of the woman's age — so as to speed up reconciliation between the couple's families. Police feared that the woman would be killed for dishonouring her family.

After several attempts by friends of the various parties the father accepted the situation and the sulha took place on Tuesday.

French press says Soviets spied on high technology

PARIS (Reuter). — The KGB Soviet security police obtained about 30 per cent of France's high technology by multiplying the number of its agents in the country for the past three years, the right-wing *Le Figaro* newspaper said yesterday.

President Francois Mitterrand expelled 47 Soviet personnel on Tuesday, accusing them of espionage in the field of military science and technology. Moscow denied the charges.

Le Figaro quoted an unnamed

senior official from the Interior Ministry, responsible for the DST counter espionage service, as saying the Russians had gathered information on aircraft, missiles and their guidance systems, submarine technology and nuclear weapons, including France's neutron bomb.

Reports in several newspapers said Mitterrand decided to expel the officials after receiving a dossier from the DST describing a big Soviet espionage operation in France.

Socialist International seats PLO in 'private capacity'

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal (Reuter). — World Socialist leaders started a four-day congress here yesterday after heading off a potential clash by a last-minute compromise over PLO attendance.

Delegates told newsmen that under terms of the compromise, PLO representative Issam Sartawi will attend the Socialist International congress in a private capacity, and not as an official of the organization.

Sartawi is the first PLO member officially invited to a Socialist International congress as an observer.

But Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres threatened to walk out if Sartawi took his seat under the PLO banner, and Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party delegate Walid Jumblatt warned of similar action if the PLO were excluded.

The Israeli-PLO controversy set the tone for what is anyway expected to be a strained meeting of the international, which embraces Socialist parties and similar groups from about 50 countries.

Mapam yesterday won its struggle to gain full membership in the

International, despite opposition by the Labour Party, which wanted the left-wing party accepted only within the framework of the Labour Alignment.

The congress has a mandate to discuss the Socialist response to the "world in crisis." Held in the luxury of this southern Portuguese holiday resort, it will also tackle issues such as Third World poverty, the North-South dialogue and disarmament.

Among those attending are Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Special attention has focused on the congress, the first in three years, following the rise to power of Socialist parties in France, Spain, Greece and Sweden over the past two years.

Socialist International has 48 full member parties, with consultative groups also voting in the congress. Under international rules, congresses are empowered to draw up policy lines, decide statutes and elect the group's presidium.

Treasury denies intention to double its currency levy

Post Economic Reporter

Treasury officials, backed by Trade and Industry Minister Gideon Pat and the Bank of Israel, yesterday denied any intention of increasing the levy on purchases of foreign currency from 1 to 2 per cent, although the increase would have International Monetary Fund backing.

The 1 per cent levy was decided on by the cabinet on Wednesday.

The Treasury believes that any increase would merely boost the black market in foreign currency. With Israel already paying some 2 per cent on foreign currency purchases (the levy, plus bank charges), Treasury officials yesterday said privately that there are already signs of increased activity in Lilienblum Street, Tel Aviv's black currency market, and among money changers in the Old City of Jerusalem, who are not bound to collect the new levy.

Bank of Israel sources report that while the public made large-scale purchases of dollars, both for cash and deposit, prior to this week's cabinet meeting, the trend has now been reversed, and the banks have even sold dollars to the central bank.

The stepped up devaluation of the shekel against the dollar, at the rate of 0.75 per cent per day, continued yesterday, resulting in a 2.25 per cent devaluation over the past three days.

Also announced yesterday were the totals of tax collected in 1982. They showed an increase of \$14.7 billion, or 5 per cent in real terms, primarily due to new taxes imposed last June and to increased imports.

But the Treasury spokesman admitted that forecasts of tax collection for March had not been realized, and there will be a shortfall of some \$2.8b, which he said was due to continuing sanctions by computer staff in the tax administration.

Mubarak likely to reshuffle cabinet

CAIRO (Reuter). — President Hosni Mubarak is expected to name two vice-presidents soon in a cabinet reshuffle, apparently designed to strike a careful balance between military men and politicians, sources close to the government said yesterday.

They said Mubarak was likely to appoint Defence Minister Abdel-Halim abu Ghazala, a career soldier, as first vice-president and

Prime Minister Faud Moeideen as second vice-president.

Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, a former soldier, was tipped as prime minister, while minister of state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, could move up to replace him, the sources said.

They added that Chief of Staff Abdel-Rabbi Nafi Hafez is likely to become ambassador to the Soviet Union, a post vacant since 1978.

University teachers sign pay agreement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An agreement for an average 22 per cent pay increase for university academic staff was signed yesterday in Jerusalem.

It was signed by Over Shild, chairman of the heads of universities committee, and Menahem Megiddor, chairman of the co-ordinating committee of university staff members.

Dov Keren-Ya'ar, secretary of the Council for Higher Education, said the agreement is supported by the Treasury.

Tourists die in crash

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A tourist couple from France were killed yesterday when the vehicle in which they were travelling collided with a truck.

A man and two women were also seriously injured in the accident, which occurred on the road between Beit Kama and Rahat.

Body found in sea

NETANYA (Itim). — The body of a 14-year-old boy from Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael who drowned last week was found yesterday in the sea off Netanya.

Shai Guber, drowned last Wednesday evening when the boat he was in capsized during a sea excursion. The other 19 kibbutz youths in the boat managed to reach shore.

The body was discovered floating in the sea by a windsurfer, who immediately notified a lifeguard.

DEBATE. — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus arrived in Athens yesterday for a two-day official visit.

In sorrow we announce the passing of

MURIEL BERNER

Her daughter Gillian and Cyril Hirsh, Her son Richard and Rachel Woolf Grandchildren: Sarah, David, Gidon, Ruchama, Michael, Efrat, and Yiftah

The funeral will be held today 12.00 noon at Rosh Pina.

Kibbutz Lavi

deeply mourns the passing of

SHLOMO TEMKIN

and extends sincerest condolences to his wife and family.

We deeply mourn the passing of

SHLOMO TEMKIN

and extend condolences to his wife and family.

Kibbutz Kfar Blum.

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

The Sackler School of Medicine honours the memory of the architect

Lebanon war heroes decorated

Jerusalem Post Reporter
In a ceremony yesterday, 11 soldiers were awarded medals and citations for valor in the Lebanon war.

The young men were presented with their medals and citations by Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan at a Beit Hanassi ceremony. They also received handshakes from President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Moshe Arens, who attended the ceremony along with a number of ministers and top officers, and parents of the recipients.

Navon said the medal winners must serve as examples not only to fellow soldiers but also to civilians, by their willingness to sacrifice, and devote themselves to others.

Arens noted that the Peace for Galilee operation was one of "many accomplishments in the military and

political fields," and that never before had such care been taken not to harm civilians near the battlefield. Eitan said that while the army had provided the training and the framework for the heroes' actions, the awards were personal, and for individual excellence.

The prime minister did not speak. Medals of valor were presented to Segen Mordechai Goldman, deputy commander of the force that captured the Beaufort Castle, and Segen Moshe Krawitz, who rescued crews of two tanks that had been hit near Halde.

Exemplary conduct medals were received by Rav-Tural Bneiya Blum, who was injured as he rescued wounded men trapped in a mine field; Rav-Tural Yaron Levinson, who rescued wounded comrades while under fire, suffering injuries himself; Rav-Seren Dr. Baruch Margalit, who treated

soldiers while under enemy fire, and organized their evacuation; and Samal-Rishon Zvi Reiterband, who extinguished a fire which caused ammunition to explode on an armoured personnel carrier.

Chief of Staff citations were earned by Segen-Mishne Ram Alon, who after his tank was hit, dodged machinegun fire and ran to bring help to his wounded comrades; Segen Eitan Barkai, who left his tank to save the crew of an exploding armoured personnel carrier, losing the sight of one eye; Seren Dr. Moshe Daniel, who rescued a wounded man from a burning ammunition truck that subsequently exploded; Samal-Rishon Uri Hochstetter, who continued to fight although his tank was hit three times; and Segen Shmuel Farkash, who took over from a wounded commander and led his men against the enemy.

Local Falashas fear for African brothers

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Leaders of the local Falasha community said yesterday that they fear that Ethiopian Jewry is doomed unless more is done to bring them to Israel. They added, however, that they are aware of the efforts being made by Israel to save them.

Yona Bugale, *Kohen* of the Falasha community here, and several others told President Yitzhak Navon at a meeting in his office that the Jewish community in Ethiopia is "disappearing." The Jews suffer more than the rest of the population from the famine and economic problems, and the anti-religious policy of the Communist regime threatens the survival of Jewish traditions, they said.

Arabs live in fear of hassidic sect

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Residents of the Moslem Quarter in Jerusalem's Old City yesterday asked the Israeli authorities to establish any sort of Jewish presence including a Gush Emunim yeshiva — in their midst, as long as it displaced a sect of penitent hassidim whose nocturnal religious ecstasies and alleged daytime violence have embittered their lives.

Some 40 residents of the area adjoining the controversial Yeshivat Birkat Avraham made the plea in a meeting yesterday with Mayor Teddy Kolek.

"We have had a Gush Emunim yeshiva, Torat Cohanim, on our street for years," said a neighborhood representative. "Our relations with them are excellent. Put in another yeshiva like that — just Jewish families, but you must not use these people (the Yeshivat Birkat Avraham students) —"

"The residents said they had been assaulted, threatened with knives and had had their windows smashed by the yeshiva students in the past four months. One resident said a yeshiva student had pulled his trousers down in front of an Arab woman."

"I've lived well with Jews since 1967 and my parents and grandparents always said they had had good relations with their Jewish neighbors," he said. "But these people are not normal."

"Arab residents said the students played at the top of their voices and played musical instruments, including drums, until after midnight every night. 'If they were in the Jewish Quarter, the neighbors would have driven them out long ago,' said one."

Kolek said that he had not encountered such a situation in his almost two decades as mayor, and that strong steps were called for. He said he would meet with police officials and the two chief rabbis on Sunday to discuss the situation. Until then, special police protection could be provided in the neighborhood, he said. He also called on the residents to restrain rabbinical militants from throwing stones at Jews in the Old City.

Police are investigating Sunday's alleged beating of an Arab woman

whose husband had allegedly been harassed by students from Birkat Avraham to persuade the family to abandon its apartment next to the yeshiva. No arrests have yet been made. The woman, Fatma Abu Mayaleh, 67, is unconscious in the Old City's Al Mukkassed hospital with skull and back fracture.

According to municipal officials, at least some of the yeshiva students are ex-convicts who have since "found religion."

The students are hassidic followers of Reb Nahman of Bratslav, one of the most unusual of the hassidic sects. The sect has no living rebbe or leader, a decentralized structure which leads to many eccentric spinoffs. The fact that Birkat Avraham is made up entirely of newcomers to religion from a wide variety of backgrounds, has added to its reputation, even among religious circles, as deviant and extreme.

Students from the neighborhood yeshiva clearly indicated their dislike for Birkat Avraham. "Don't go near there," advised one student. "They'll probably throw a stone at you." Another said that Birkat Avraham was ruining relations between Jews and Arabs in the area.

A mid-morning visit to Birkat Avraham yesterday revealed a dozen black-clad young men, some of them still in prayer shawls. "Some of us pray from 5 a.m. till noon," said a student, who said he was born in Bombay. "After morning prayers, we study a bit and then we pray again. We believe in prayer."

Like all of Reb Nahman's hassidim, the students at Birkat Avraham also regularly go to open fields to commune with God. Almost every night, they go to the Nebi Samuel area, where they pray separately for about two hours. On Thursdays, they travel to the Judean Desert, where they disperse in the hills and shout out their emotions for up to four hours.

"This is what appealed to me," said a Moroccan-born man who said he had always liked nature and who had tried drugs and other routes before finding Reb Nahman's way.

The students denied that they had initiated violence, and pointed to

glass in their study hall which they said had been broken by Arabs. They said that they had responded with violence after being attacked by Arabs in the alleys of the Old City. Some of them showed extensive bruises.

While a few of the students were militant in their attitude towards Arabs, most seemed to be wide-eyed young "searchers" who had strayed accidentally onto a battlefield. "I had no particular interest in living in the Moslem Quarter," said the young Indian. "I just thought I'd be coming to a quiet and tranquil place."

Robert Rosenberg adds: Two Birkat Avraham students were released on IS20,000 bail and six others on IS10,000 bail yesterday by a Jerusalem magistrate. They were arrested on Wednesday night during a brawl with Arab neighbors of the yeshiva.

The magistrate turned down a police request to remand the students for 10 days. He also turned down a request to appeal his decision. It was the second time this week that a magistrate rejected a police request to remand Jews involved in violence in the Old City.

Lydia Vashchenko on her arrival at Vienna airport on Wednesday night. (UPI telephoto)

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Alan Goodman is led out of the Jerusalem District Court yesterday after being sentenced to life plus 40 years in prison for his armed attack on the Temple Mount a year ago. (Rahamim Israeli)

LIFE SENTENCE

(Continued from Page One)
There, standing on the rock, Goodman was apprehended by Southern District Police Commander Nitzan Caspi.

His actions set off weeks of West Bank rioting and a frenzy of anti-Israel demonstrations in the Moslem world.

Described by his few acquaintances as "a disturbed man... a troubled man," Goodman told the court he believed that by "liberating the Temple Mount" he could become "king of the Jews."

He told police interrogators and the court that he had decided to take his action the day after the 1978 coastal road massacre.

He joined the army three weeks before the April 11 shooting spree that left two dead and 11 wounded. "To learn how to use a rifle... to take revenge."

Police have still not accounted for the other death and seven wounding, but concede that some of the casualties may have been caused by police bullets, fired to hold off a mob of Moslems who sought to lynch Goodman.

When asked yesterday if he had anything to say to the court, which sentenced him to mandatory life in prison for the murder of Yaman and 10 years each for the attempted murder of four other guards, Goodman rose from his seat, and tried to take steps toward the bench. Police restrained him.

"This is a disgrace to the Jewish people... to the wisdom of Solomon. This is a stamp of approval for the murder of Jews by Arabs," he said. And then he sat down.

With the court recessed for 10 minutes while the judges deliberated the sentence. After the sentence was announced, he was led out of the court.

When he saw the waiting cameramen, he began to shout: "Jewish liberation!... universal liberation!... three hundred Israeli atomic bombs kills Arab racism!... three hundred atomic bombs kills Arab Nazism!"

With his feet shackled and manacled at his wrists, he was led away to a prison term that will last at least 25 years before the possibility of parole.

JERUSALEM POST POLL

Public turns thumbs down on doctors' strike and fees

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The doctors' strike is unpopular, according to the latest Modim Ezhari poll, conducted for The Jerusalem Post, which has found that most Israelis disapprove of strikes in essential services and do not justify either the present strike or the fees now demanded by the physicians for the special strike services.

The poll, conducted by Dr. Sarah Shemer, was carried out between March 15 and 23 — in the early days of the strike which is now in its sixth week.

Only 6.5 per cent of those polled thought strikes in services such as medicine, education, transport, electricity etc. "definitely justified" (as against 12.4 per cent in a December 1982 poll during a teachers' strike); 19.2 per cent felt such strikes "justified" (16.8 per cent in December 1982).

But 26.6 per cent see the strikes as "not so justified," 23.6 per cent as "not justified," and 21.3 per cent as "entirely unjustified" (the respective 1982 figures were — 16.6 per cent, 21.1 per cent and 30.6 per cent). In all, 71.5 per cent disapprove of strikes in essential services. There were no answers from 2.7 per cent.

Doctors close clinic in Kiryat Shmona

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — A clinic run here by the Sieff Government Hospital in Safed was closed yesterday by striking doctors who maintained that they did not have enough staff to man it.

The clinic was the only centre providing medical services after the local Histadrut Kupat Holim clinic was closed by the nation-wide doctors' strike, now in its sixth week. It served tens of thousands here and in neighbouring Galilee and Golan Heights settlements, as well as South Lebanon residents.

With doctors manning hospitals only to 30 per cent of the normal standard, they say they cannot staff both the Safed hospital and the clinic here.

The only medical facility now operating in the town is for heart-disease patients, and this too is short of manpower.

But in the case of the doctors' strike, 18.7 per cent see it as "fully justified" and another 25.1 per cent as "justified." The strike was perceived as "not so justified" by 22.6 per cent, "unjustified" by 13.3 per cent and "entirely unjustified" by 17.3 per cent. In all 53.2 per cent disapproved of the strike. Three per cent gave no reply.

The fees collected by the doctors during the strike are seen as "fully justified" by seven per cent, and as "justified" by 16.4 per cent. "Not so justified" is the view of 24.1 per cent and "entirely unjustified" of 50.5 per cent — in all 74.6 per cent disapprove of the fees.

Respondents were asked to compare the government's handling of the doctors' strike with its handling of the El Al crisis. The government was judged "too soft" towards the doctors by 15.4 per cent, with 15.5 per cent seeing it as too soft to El Al. But 29.4 per cent see the government as too tough towards the doctors, while only 16.9 per cent considered it too tough on the national airline.

On El Al, the government was rated as handling the crisis well by 44.9 per cent, while only 19.6 per cent thought well of the government's performance on the doctors' strike.

British Museum obtains major biblical finds

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Museum has purchased a major archaeological collection from an excavation of the biblical city of Lachish, southwest of Jerusalem. It has been bought for an undisclosed sum from the Institute of Archeology here.

The collection illustrates the long historical record of the fortress city of Lachish and forms the major part of the finds from excavations carried out between 1932 and 1938.

It includes 15,000 individual items of bronze and iron tools, jewelry, potsherds and vessels.

OPENED. — Housing and Construction Minister David Levy yesterday opened a new road between Yagur and Tamra in Western Galilee.

Jaffa's Moslems intend rebuilding mosque minaret

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Jaffa's Moslems intend to begin rebuilding the Hassan Bek Mosque minaret on Sunday, under the supervision of engineers, Moslem Trust (Wakf) Chairman, Abed Kabub told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

"If representatives of the authorities (the Religious Affairs Ministry and Municipality) come to renovate the mosque, as they promised, we will place ourselves at their disposal. Until then, we'll proceed on our own," he said. He noted that the Wakf has collected IS1 million for renovating the mosque.

Hundreds of moslems are expected at the noon prayer session planned at the mosque today. Yarkon Sub-District Police Commander Sgan-Nitzav Ya'acov Haviv was notified by the Wakf yesterday that no incitement would take place during the prayer. Although the

event was not advertised, Moslems from other parts of the country are expected, it was learned.

"Due to the international delicacy of the case," and "the fear of damage to Israel's international status," Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat has written to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Religious Affairs Minister Yosef Burg, asking them whether to maintain the law or ignore it in the event that Jaffa's Moslems begin rebuilding the minaret, which collapsed last week.

According to the law, if the Moslems carry out their intention of rebuilding the minaret, without a permit, the city must issue a demolition order for it.

"It is a pity that the minaret had to collapse before the government authorities realized the mosque's national and international significance and granted the necessary funds for its renovation," Lahat noted in his letter to the ministers.

Survivor of Ma'alot attack finally gets to meet president

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yitzhak Cohen, whose entire family was killed in the Ma'alot terrorist attack in 1974, yesterday fulfilled a dream and presented President Yitzhak Navon with a bouquet of flowers.

The 11-year-old boy, who was 18 months old when terrorists charged his home before taking over the Netiv Meir school, was saved because — deaf and mute — he did not cry out. His mother Hanna, his father Yosef and his four-year-old brother Moshe were slaughtered by the terrorists.

A Ramlé couple with the same names as his parents later adopted him. The family already included nine children.

When Yitzhak was hospitalized in Jerusalem a few years later, during

the course of long term treatment of wounds suffered in the attack, he saw at his bedside a photograph of Navon. Deciphering the name, the boy realized that he had the same first name as the president, and that fact, according to his adoptive parents, helped him to struggle against his handicaps. He was presented with the photograph by the hospital security officer, and since then it has hung in the Cohen home. Navon became a family hero.

The father decided to write to Beit Hanassi, asking Navon to receive flowers from Yitzhak before the president ended his term. The meeting took place yesterday in the president's office. The boy, who has been taught rudimentary speech, was given an autographed copy of Navon's book, *Six Days and Seven Gates*.

Nation to recall Holocaust in countrywide ceremonies

Jerusalem Post Reporter

All places of entertainment will be closed tomorrow night to mark Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day for the six million victims of the Holocaust, and to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.

A two-minute siren will sound on Sunday morning at 8 when traffic is expected to halt and the public to stand in silence.

The central Holocaust Day memorial will take place at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem tomorrow at 8:30 p.m., in the presence of President Yitzhak Navon.

At the same time, Tel Aviv's Holocaust Day ceremony will open in the Mann Auditorium, with Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

On Sunday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin will speak at a Yad Vashem ceremony marking the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising anniversary. Wreaths will be laid by delegations from around the country.

Another ceremony will be held in the amphitheatre of Kibbutz Lohamei Hagetaot on Sunday at 6:30 p.m. Navon will be among those attending. The kibbutz Holocaust museum will be open

from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and a special post mark will be issued to mark the uprising anniversary.

Schools around the country will hold Holocaust Memorial Day ceremonies on Sunday. Another ceremony, with an address by MK Yitzhak Rabin, is scheduled to be held at Kibbutz Yad Mordechai. Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer will also attend the ceremony.

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Soviets reject ceilings on bombers, missiles

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. proposed last month to the Soviet Union that the two countries set numerical ceilings on their long-range bombers and airborne cruise missiles, but the Soviets rejected the idea, U.S. administration officials said yesterday.

The proposal marked another major U.S. tactical shift in the talks at Geneva on limiting nuclear weapons. It was the first time the administration directly proposed in the negotiations setting limits on strategic bombers and cruise missiles.

"Their response was caustic and acerbic," said an official familiar with the slow-moving negotiations, which recessed last week and will resume in early June. He said the Soviets were insisting on a ban on all kinds of cruise missiles.

The treaty proposed by President Ronald Reagan last May focused on forcing a reduction in land-based strategic missiles, the heart of the Soviet strategic arsenal. He proposed limiting the talks in their first phase to ballistic missiles, thereby excluding the new B-1 bomber and cruise missiles that the U.S. is developing.

The president's proposal was rejected by the Soviets after talks opened in Geneva in late June. The Soviets accused the U.S. of seeking an unfair advantage and a unilateral

weakening of their defence potential.

The Soviets have large ballistic missile forces while the U.S. leads in bombers and cruise missiles.

In a bid to break the deadlock, U.S. negotiators in early March offered a package that would reduce strategic warheads in the first phase and bombers and airborne cruise missiles in the second stage. The ceiling on bombers would be set at 400.

"We moved off" Reagan's initial proposal an official said. "We've started to open it up. We've started to commit ourselves to broad range of limitations."

Last month, in another tactical shift, Reagan edged off his "zero-option" proposal to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The proposal had been rejected in a separate set of negotiations in Geneva.

He proposed an interim agreement, sharply reducing the Soviet missiles targeted on western Europe and Asia in exchange for deployment of a smaller number of U.S. rockets beginning in December.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last Saturday called the proposal unacceptable, but with a restraint that prompted administration officials to say the idea was not dead.

Russian military spending leads the world, U.S. reports

WASHINGTON (AP). — The Soviet Union holds a wide lead over the U.S. and all other countries in military spending and arms sales, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reported on Wednesday.

In 1980, the most recent year in the study, the Soviets spent \$189 billion on their military, while the U.S. spent \$131 billion. At the same time, the Soviets exported arms worth \$8b. and the U.S. exports valued at \$6b.

The two superpowers were followed in military spending by China, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Poland and Italy.

Overall, the agency's study of the 1971-1980 decade showed a continued rise in military spending.

Russia and Saudi Arabia are the only countries that spent at least 10 per cent of their annual national income for military purposes.

The Middle East registered the biggest percentage increase in military spending during the decade, from 2.6 per cent in 1971 to 6.9 per cent in 1980.

Africa had an annual average increase of 33 per cent in arms imports, exceeding all other regions. The report cautioned that what a country spends on its military does not necessarily represent its capability.

"Any comparisons of military expenditures among countries must be considered as just one of several indicators of relative military capability or efficiency," the report said.



Lebanon yesterday executed the convicted murderer of two people on almost the same spot where he hid their bodies. (UPI telephoto)

Lebanese murderer screams 'I'm innocent' at his execution

BEIRUT (AP). — Screaming and kicking, a convicted murderer was hanged in a public square yesterday in the same place where he buried the mutilated bodies of two people he killed on November 30, 1979, the government announced.

The army and police sealed off the Sanayya square where Ibrahim Tarraf, 36, was taken to the gallows at daybreak for the first hanging in Lebanon since 1972.

The public was banned from Sanayya, but the press was allowed to observe the execution after an initial refusal by the authorities.

There was no official explanation of why Tarraf was hanged in Sanayya, but local newspapers said the choice of the hanging site had a sense of poetic justice.

One eyewitness said Tarraf cried and screamed that he was innocent

when he was brought out of the prison car at the main gate of Sanayya.

"Let me talk to the president. I am innocent," he shouted again and again as he was dragged by policemen to the steps of the gallows, where he collapsed, according to the witness.

The witness said Tarraf, who was a third-year law student in college when he committed his crime, had to be carried up the five steps to the noose by the executioner and policeman.

The text of the verdict, written in Arabic on a white sheet, was pinned to Tarraf's chest. Just before the gallows platform was dropped from under his feet, he managed to shout "Allah Akbar," (God is great), according to the witness.

Assam, Punjab said quieter as police, military move in

NEW DELHI (AP). — Massive shows of force by police and soldiers brought fragile peace yesterday to India's two troubled states, Assam in the northeast, and Punjab in the northwest.

Soldiers and paramilitary police patrolled around the clock in Goalpara and Nowgong districts of Assam, where rampaging mobs killed at least 13 people and burned down a dozen villages during the past three days, leaving 5,000 people homeless.

Senior police and civil officials were on the scene directing the peace-keeping operation, the United News of India reported. Authorities estimate 3,600 people dead or missing in Assam since

violence flared on February 2 over a call by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for state assembly elections. Hindu Assamese tried to prevent the mid-month poll because they feared many immigrants, mostly Muslims, from Bangladesh, would be allowed to vote.

In Punjab, militant Sikhs who had called a stay-at-home protest in Amritsar forced merchants to shutter their shops and halted a "peace march" led by state politicians, but no injuries were reported.

The state has been in turmoil for several months, with the Sikhs agitating for greater political autonomy for Punjab and more religious freedoms for their minority sect.

Polisario could disrupt June OAU summit meeting

NAIROBI (Reuters). — The third attempt to organize a new summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) could fail if the Polisario Front takes part, a senior Egyptian official said yesterday.

Salah Bassiouni, director of research in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, told a press conference that Egypt hoped that the front, which is fighting against Moroccan control of the Western Sahara,

would stay away from the summit, scheduled to start in Ethiopia on June 6.

"The organization cannot sustain a third failure," Bassiouni said after talks with Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko.

The OAU has been in disarray since February last year when the Polisario became its 51st member following a disputed administrative decision.

Thais ask U.S. for weapons as war heats up

BANGKOK (AP). — Thailand yesterday asked the U.S. to speed deliveries of weapons because a Vietnamese drive against Kampuchean guerrillas along its border is spilling over into Thai territory.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda told reporters he made the request during a 40-minute meeting with visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state Paul Wolfowitz. Prem said Wolfowitz responded positively to his request, with an air-lift as one of the options for delivery.

The White House is seeking a nine per cent increase in arms to Thailand for fiscal year 1984 to \$99m., including \$24m. in training funds.

The arms would be sold to the Thais with favourable interest rates reserved for America's allies. One U.S. diplomat recently described Thailand as America's closest ally on mainland Asia, between South Korea and Saudi Arabia.

The Thai army said yesterday it had driven all Vietnamese forces back into Kampuchea following a second air strike against intruding troops and tanks on the border.

It was reported that Thai aircraft bombed and strafed a force of nearly 100 Vietnamese soldiers and tanks which penetrated 200 metres inside Thailand north of the border hill of Phnom Pra.

This was the second air strike against Vietnamese forces since they launched a major offensive against Kampuchean guerrillas operating along the frontier a week ago.

Brazil's police out in force to stem riots

SAO PAULO (Reuters). — Thousands of military and civil police patrolled the streets of Brazil's biggest city to stop fresh outbreaks of rioting after the country's worst civil unrest for three years.

A two-day spree of looting and violence erupted on Monday after a demonstration against unemployment and the military-led government's economic policies. Opposition leaders on Wednesday charged that the riots were stoked by agitators bent on upsetting Brazil's return to full democracy.

Sao Paulo Civil Police Chief Mauricio Guimaraes Pereira sent all his available men into the streets to maintain order after scores of shops were looted and one man was shot dead.

Rioting, military, traffic and mounted police, broke up gatherings of 20 or more as the state government tried to restore calm to the city of 14 million people.

Tradesmen in many parts of Sao Paulo pulled down their shutters at noon on Wednesday. Despite the tension, there were reports of only minor incidents and small scale looting.

French parliament approves austerity plan

PARIS (AP). — Premier Pierre Mauroy put his government's austerity plan before the National Assembly on Wednesday and easily won a vote of confidence.

The outcome, 323 for and 155 against the proposals, was never in doubt as the government has a solid Socialist majority in the assembly.

Mauroy told parliament that along with the new austerity programme, the government is going to create new businesses and invest in nationalized industries.

He reaffirmed the government's determination to cut the inflation rate to 5 per cent by the end of 1984, but insisted that the fight against unemployment "remains an essential priority."

Gulf ministers meet over oil-slick crisis

KUWAIT (Reuters). — A Persian Gulf ministerial conference summoned to deal with the major oil slick threatening Gulf states opened yesterday after intensive consultations were marred by political wrangling between warring Iraq and Iran.

All Shams Ardekani, Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait and conference chairman, expressed the hope in a brief opening speech that the participants would be able to overcome the pollution problem with wisdom.

Iran currently heads the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), which called the meeting to find ways to deal with the slick, caused by damaged Iranian wells in the war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Conference sources said Iran accused Iraq of making a political issue of a technical problem, while Iraq insisted it was being cooperative.

The slick, which some experts say extends across 50,250 square kilometres of the waterway, is growing as at least 2,000 barrels a day of heavy black crude pours from the

wells in the Iranian Nowruz field.

The pollution threatens marine life and industrial installations in the Gulf.

Iraqi Health Minister Sadeq Hamid Alouh told the Kuwait news agency that Iraq was ready to cooperate and help cap the wells but that the regional organization should have the power to bring about a cease-fire in the area and to supervise the capping.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Anba quoted the Iraqi health minister as saying Iraq was not responsible for the leakage from the Nowruz field.

He said the leakage resulted from a technical problem in an oil well on January 27, which Iran did not report to the regional organization. The organization did not know of the leakage until February 15, the Iraqi minister said. Iran has claimed the wells were damaged by an Iraqi military attack.

Warsaw Pact asks NATO about non-aggression treaty

VIENNA (Reuters). — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers yesterday appealed to NATO to respond constructively to an offer of a non-aggression treaty and said they were ready to discuss details of the proposal with individual countries.

In a communique after a two-day session in Prague, the ministers noted that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had said it intended to study the suggestion, put forward by the Communist alliance at a suit meeting last January.

The Warsaw Pact ministers "voiced the hope that these countries would take a constructive stand on the conclusion of such a treaty," said the communique,

Sports

Shlomo cruises through

Post Sports Staff and agencies
Shlomo Glickstein had no difficulty beating Damir Karetic, of Yugoslavia, 6-0, 6-3 in the second round of the Lisbon Grand Prix Tennis Tournament on Wednesday night.

He now faces the No. 1 seed, Jose Higuera, of Spain, ranked 9 in the world on the ATP computer today, in the next round. In his second round match, Higuera ran into early difficulties against Diego Perz of Uruguay, losing the first set 2-6, but then he produced dazzling and

varied tennis to cruise through to victory, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3. In his only match with Higuera to date, Glickstein won in straight sets in Montreal last October.

Other results: No. 2 seed Mats Wilander beat Harold Solomon 7-6, 6-3; No. 3 seed Yannick Noah beat Jose Aguilera 6-3, 7-5; No. 5 seed Jimmy Arias had a tough time dispatching Mario Martinez 3-6, 7-5, 6-3; Victor Pecci overcame Guy Forget 7-6, 6-1; Andrei Jarry defeated Andrei Gornes 6-1, 4-6, 6-2; Ljubo Pisek beat Pavel Skudl 6-2, 6-3.

Glickstein has earned \$7,250 and 27 ATP computer points so far in Lisbon. In the Family Circle Cup Women's Tennis tournament at Hiltop Head Island, South Carolina, Manuela Maleeva, the 16-year-old from Bulgaria, stunned Hana Mandlikova 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Juventus and Aberdeen find fabulous form

LONDON (AP). — Italian champion Juventus, one of Europe's most famous teams, moved one step closer on Wednesday night to a place in this year's Champions Cup soccer final through a 2-0 win over Widzew Lodz of Poland in the semi-final, first leg.

Juventus got off to a perfect start with a goal after just eight minutes when a powerful shot by international defender Marco Tardelli was diverted by Lodz left-back Andrei Grebosz into his own net. Then Juventus had to wait until 14 minutes into the second half before scoring the vital second goal, when Polish goalkeeper Josef Mlynarczyk failed to hold a powerful shot by Zbigniew Boniek — the Turin team's Polish international forward playing against his countrymen.

By far the most impressive performance of the night came from Aberdeen of Scotland, who trounced Waterschei of Belgium 5-1 in the first leg of the Cup winners Cup semi-final.

West German champions Hamburg, hosts of the UEFA Cup final, emerged as the other team named to join Juventus in Athens on May 15 after playing out a 1-1 draw in Spain against Real Sociedad of San Sebastian.

Relief headed the Germans in front after 55 minutes for a vital "away" goal but the Spaniards saved the match 10 minutes from the end when Carlos scored following a corner.

Portugal's Benfica failed in their quest for an expected UEFA Cup final place when they managed only a disappointing goalless draw against the light defence of Romanian Universitatea Craiova.

In the English League, Swansea crashed to a 2-1 defeat by West Ham and have grave relegation problems. Bottom-placed Brighton collected a useful point in a 0-0 draw with Southampton.

Polo tourney

Post Sports Staff
NETANYA. — Teams from Scotland, Wales and Macao are participating in a friendly spring polo tournament, together with an Israeli team and an Israeli junior side, at the Wingate Institute.

The official match will be played this afternoon, when Israel confront Wales in an effort to take the championship. Wales beat Scotland 9-4 and Israel Juniors 18-5, while Israel drew with Scotland 10-10 and beat Macao 24-4.

The Israeli youth team got a creditable 7-5 victory against the Belgians.

Rugby ambitions
TEL AVIV. — Kibbutz Yotvata are going for their first triumph this in the Rugby Football Union's annual Dan Silbergberg Cup, a Side Memorial Tournament, which is starting at Yotvata tomorrow at 10 a.m. The host-kibbutz already completed a best-of-three national rugby league championship games last weekend, when they defeated their Hapoel challengers 22-0 to clinch the home title. More than a dozen teams are expected for the tournament, half of them newcomers. Silbergberg was a leading member of the Yotvata's national rugby team, who fell in the Yotvata Kipper War.

SCOREBOARD

NBA. — The 1983 San Antonio Spurs made their debut on Wednesday night at the Philadelphia Civic Center, where they defeated the Philadelphia 76ers 121-108. Detroit posted a season-high 117-96; Houston triumphed 101-99; and Kansas City outscored Denver 130-113.

Baseball. — Oakland beat Cleveland 5-3; Detroit defeated Minnesota 9-5; Texas triumphed 4-1; Baltimore routed Kansas City 11-0; Seattle crushed New York Yankees 4-2; San Diego swept San Francisco 5-3; Los Angeles routed Houston 4-2; Washington won 107-96; Chicago 3-4; Atlanta defeated Cincinnati 10-1.

Ice Hockey. — Calgary 4, Vancouver 3 (OT); Montreal 6, Edmonton 4; Winnipeg 3, Buffalo 1; Quebec 3, Islanders 3; Washington 0.

Swimming. — Jeff Kostoff and Rick Carey set American records in the 1,600 m. freestyle and the 200 m. backstroke respectively with times of 9:48.57 and 1:44.43. Tracy Caulkins won a record 43rd national title with her third straight victory in the 200 m. breast stroke.

שנת הגבורה
Israel — Year of Valour

Year of Valour Events Committee Information Centre
Mahal — Foreign Volunteers

Memorial Ceremony for Mahal Fallen
will be held on Memorial Day for the Fallen of Israel, 4 Iyar 5743 — April 17, 1983 at 11 a.m. at the Mahal Forest (near Beit Shemesh). All former Mahal members in Israel are invited to participate in the ceremony.

Get-Together of Former Mahal Members from Israel and Abroad
will take place on Monday, April 25, 1983 at 6.30 p.m. (including dinner) at Beit Hahayal, Tel Aviv, Rehov Weizmann, corner Pinkas. Former Mahal members are requested to register immediately by forwarding a IS 500 cheque per person, payable to Mahal, to P.O.B. 39084, Tel Aviv 61390. For further inquiries call: 03-457846, 03-459754, 02-233794, 02-852773.

The Moshe Sharett Institute
invites the public to a special lecture (in English) on

The Arab-Israeli Conflict: Permanent or Not?
Opening: Prof. Ra'anan Weitz, Head of Settlement Dept., WZO
Speaker: The Honourable Dr. Oscar Gass (Washington, D.C.)
Economist and Consultant to the American and Israeli Governments
Sunday, April 10, 8.00 p.m. @ Rehov Alhazari, Jerusalem.
Tel. (02) 639718

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Opening of Hebrew Language Course
Beginners' level, for adults 18 years and over.
Students also accepted for Aleph, Bet and Chaphal classes.
Classes held twice weekly during morning hours.
Further details and registration at the Community Centre during morning hours (except Friday).

ISRAEL'S CENTURY-OLD citrus industry, the largest continuous earner of foreign currency over the decades, is in trouble. The Jaffa was once so superior as an orange that it practically commanded a separate market.

It is still the best orange today, but it no longer has a special status. The gap with other brands is narrowing. Competitor countries in Southern Europe have forged ahead, while Israel has been marking time.

The export season now drawing to a close (it lasts from December to April) was a dreadful one for Israel's farmers, as though their accumulated sins in the past had come home to roost.

First, the harsh winter slashed crop yields. Sales were planned to be 45m. boxes, a little more than last year. Output in fact will only reach 38m. boxes.

Next, earnings per box, measured in Israeli shekels, are — for the second year in succession — down by 15 per cent (compared with 1980), according to Eliahu Izakson, chairman of the Farmers' Federation. "Profits are zero, our planters earn nothing from their groves."

Cause? The government's phoney exchange-rate policy, he says. In order to combat inflation, the Treasury has slowed down the devaluation of the currency, which means that citrus cultivators are receiving less cash for the foreign exchange they earn.

Izakson finds this outrageous: "The whole of the country's export trade is affected, but the damage suffered by farmers is the greatest. A textile or metal factory can reduce production for six months and increase it again afterwards. Reducing citrus output means uprooting trees."

"And that is happening. This year, 15,000 dunams have been put out of cultivation."

Such a contraction is completely unnecessary, in his view: "We are not asking for aid. Prices haven't dropped, we still get \$4.50 a box on the London market. All we want is a proper exchange-rate, that's all."

BUT THE EXPORTERS get exchange-rate insurance, doesn't that compensate for the shortfall in devaluations? Izakson waves his

hand impatiently. "Our 15 per cent loss is after exchange-rate insurance," he insists.

I consult Ami Kumir, head of the Export Risk Insurance Company. What does the new scheme that he handles give the exporters? It gives them what they lack, he says. Inflation in Israel is greater than the devaluation of the currency, he doesn't deny it. So the difference between the two is bridged by exchange-rate insurance.

Then why do the farmers complain? Ah, there is a problem — not an Israeli one but an international one. Since the world adopted the system of floating exchange rates, currencies have started to fluctuate against each other to a dismaying extent.

The European currencies dropped in value sharply last year compared with the U.S. dollar. The Israeli shekel was linked to the dollar, so was undercut by sterling, the French franc, the Deutschmark.

What to do about that? The government decided to link exchange-rate insurance not to the dollar but to a basket (that is, the average value) of all the currencies traded. Which is fair — or would be, if each exporter sold to all the countries whose currencies figure in the basket.

But who does that? Some exporters sell to the U.S. and benefit, because the dollar is a strong currency. Citrus growers sell to Europe — and lose, because they garner only the weak currencies.

Dan Paldi, director-general of the Citrus Marketing Board, gives figures: "Look at the money we supposedly earn, and look at the dollars it yields us," he says. "In Britain, the price went up from \$4.14 a box in 1980 to \$4.64. That's a rise."

"In dollar terms our receipts fell from \$9.19 a box to \$6.97."

In Germany, the price rose from 17.50DM to 18.51DM. The dollar equivalent dropped from \$9.73 to \$7.74.

"We have been losing \$2 a box this season," he concludes.

WELL, NOT QUITE, since exchange-rate insurance isn't linked to the dollar, it is linked, as stated, to the average exchange-rate prevailing. There is a loss certainly, but it can scarcely be attributed to

ORANGE BLUES

By DAVID KRIVINE / Jerusalem Post Correspondent



Eliahu Izakson

'All we want is a proper exchange rate'



Dan Paldi

Productivity can be improved'

malice in the Treasury. Exchange-rates fluctuate, that is the way business goes.

Besides, a close scrutiny of the figure reveals another misfortune which Izakson does not mention. It is true that the export price for citrus has remained steady in recent years. But that is, on reflection, a terrible letdown.

Not only Israel suffers inflation: Europe has been gripped by the same phenomenon, if on a smaller scale. Average prices in England rose by 30 to 40 per cent between 1980 and 1983, which means that

the purchasing power of sterling dropped by a corresponding amount.

Citrus prices in Britain's currency rose by substantially less than Britain's price index. The truth is, therefore, that in real terms they sagged.

The problem facing the citrus branch is not neglectful policies by the authorities, it is a worsening of the market — due partly to eccentric variations in the exchange-rates, partly to the recession and unemployment that have curbed demand.

IF THE PROBLEM is not government policy but the state of the market, then the remedy, Treasury men point out, is not in their hands. The responsibility lies with the citrus industry itself, which is failing to compete.

Failing to compete? Citrus farmers have been the standard bearers of Israel's agricultural skills and virtuosity ever since everyone can remember.

That is precisely the point, critics retort. The old-timers have been doing it for so long, they have lost their pristine vigour. The industry is assailed by the infirmities of middle-age.

When business is good, these weaknesses are hidden; when it is bad they rise to the surface. The Citrus Marketing Board is a statutory body, but is run by the industry itself. It looks after its members, which means pandering to them.

The grapefruit sector provides an example. Israel used to dominate the European market; today it is being driven out. Standards are set by others. The new pink or sweet grapefruit is all the rage, shipments are reaching Europe from as far away as California.

Sweet grapefruits grow well in the Jordan Valley, but not on the coastal plain. Yet fruit from the coastal plain continues to be packed together with the more suitable Bik'a variety. The Citrus Marketing Board tries to be fair to its veteran suppliers, it gives everybody a share. Result: Nathan Goldenberg, of Marks and Spencer, is asking why Israel's grapefruit are so acidic.

Israel contains 4,500 grove-owners, plus kibbutzim and moshavim. The average privately-owned plantation is 35 dunams in size. Most grove-owners do not cultivate their own plots, they employ a "contractor" — Yehin-Hakal, Pardess Syndicate, Mehadrin. That introduces an atmosphere of costs-plus.

Packing-stations are the property of the plot-owners, and these stations are made to cover their costs. The work is spread to keep them all occupied. It might be economic to shut some of them down.

Perhaps they should all be sold

off to outside concerns. The farmers would then bargain with the new owners, cutting costs to the bone instead of inflating them.

Worst of all is the problem encountered at harvest-time. Picking oranges, tangerines, grapefruit and lemons off the trees is a delicate hand operation which must be done with loving care. But it is seasonal work and, with full employment, attracts only marginal labour, three-quarters of them Arab.

The level of performance (these days) is lamentable. Like casual workers anywhere, Israel's fruit-pickers cannot be bothered. There is no incentive to learn the job or to do it well since when the harvest is over they are laid off.

According to Paldi, picking damage is tremendous. "Half the fruit that is disqualified for export fails the test because of mis-handling."

"The girls in the packing sheds don't manage to spot all the cuts and bruises when so many of the fruit are affected. Some get to be included in the cartons — and then, on inspection, the whole carton is rejected, including the good fruit."

"If it were not for picking damage," he says, "we could increase our marketing by 2 to 10 million boxes." Half of that would go to export; the loss of potential income runs into tens of millions of dollars.

Bad harvesting suggests lax management. A committee under David Shoham (other members: David Golomb and Simha Soroker) is examining the whole structure of the citrus industry. Reform may be necessary — but how, Izakson wants to know, will that make good the losses already suffered?

Paldi is even more emphatic: "Productivity can be improved. Of course it can. There is no human activity that can't be done better. On the other hand, that has nothing to do with exchange rates."

"At the moment, all groves are losing money, the good ones and the bad ones. It is an economic problem. The authorities react by lecturing us on techniques of production. Their observations are interesting, but irrelevant. The citrus farmers are talking about one thing, the Treasury about another."

An industry deprived of a sound economic base is unable, with the

best will in the world, to improve itself. Says Izakson: "Improvement needs investment. But if the citrus-growers make no profit, they have no money. If they have no money, they can't invest."

THE GOVERNMENT PUTS its faith in an international economic recovery. The recent erratic behaviour of exchange rates is unlikely, it believes, to repeat itself. The Ministry of Agriculture would like to rationalize the industry, modernize it and make it more competitive. (But the ministry is unlikely to get much of that done because of the prevalence of vested interests.)

The farmers, for their part, believe that an industry which is being systematically strangled cannot be expected to improve itself, to grow, to recover and to expand. It is all very well for the government officials; they can afford to sit back and wait for an upturn in international trade.

To the cultivators such passive attitudes are a counsel of despair.

The administration has got its priorities wrong, they think. Until a year or two ago, the first object in economic policy was to improve the balance of payments — and exports grew phenomenally. Now other objectives take precedence, and the balance of payments is in a mess.

Subsidies go to almost everything — break, milk, bus transport, housing in the administered areas, *reshivot* of Agudat Yisrael, big families. Export is more important than any of these because it leads to a growth in production and is, therefore, wealth-creating, resource-creating. But it gets nothing.

The government should combat inflation by cutting subsidies which inflate consumption. What needs to be promoted is economic growth. The Treasury can do that by devaluing the currency maximally; that is, by linking it to the weakest major trading currency (sterling or the French franc, instead of the dollar or the basket of currencies).

That would, the farmers think, stimulate the growth of exports, including citrus — making possible the drive for greater efficiency and improved productivity that is so much talked about.

Cause and effect

By BARUCH MODAN / Special to The Jerusalem Post

ON A SPRING MORNING, a number of elementary school children rode buses to their regional high school. After half an hour, several members fell, grabbed their abdomens and throats and complained of nausea, abdominal pain and shortness of breath.

Teachers escorted the stricken children outside but every few minutes another student began to have similar symptoms as well as dizziness, weakness, eye-itchiness, syncope and hyperventilation.

As more and more collapsed, they were given medical attention and most of them felt well after several hours. By late afternoon, all but one were released from the hospital.

In the evening, approximately 1,000 parents, teachers and students assembled. Fifteen minutes later, a girl in the first row collapsed. Others complained of severe illness. The floor of the hallway became fil-

led with frightened children moaning and complaining of abdominal pain, nausea, shortness of breath and eye-itchiness.

Ambulances transported the more severely ill to the hospital where five remained overnight because of persistent nausea. No adults became sick and, for most of the afflicted children, the symptoms lasted no more than an hour. All returned to school after a day or two of rest.

Hospital physicians reported that the children had normal vital signs. Except for transient signs and symptoms of anxiety, results of most physical examinations were unremarkable. Emergency-room physicians noted that four children had weakness or "paralysis" of the extremities that lasted for about 30 minutes. Chest roentgenograms and initial laboratory results showed no abnormalities.

Two days after the outbreak, the

hospital's laboratory disclosed that urine samples taken from 13 of the children contained a chemical compound, reportedly found in insecticides, plastics and disinfectants.

Knowledge of this finding escalated community concern about an environmental toxicant and the epidemiologic search for an organic cause intensified. Public-health investigators failed to detect contaminating agents in the school's

water supply, ventilation system, kitchen or buses. Health officials learned that a janitor had disposed of an insecticide at the school two days before the epidemic; however, the wind direction, the distance of the playground from the disposal area and the janitor's lack of symptoms made it unlikely that the insecticide had caused the epidemic.

Rumours about the outbreak's cause spread throughout the com-

munity. Most people in the community discounted hysteria as a possible cause of the illness because they believed it could not account for the chemical found in the children's urine, as reported by the laboratory. Local newspaper headlines announced that the children who had suffered the mysterious disease were "victims of chemicals."

Uncertainty and concern persisted over the next few months and the media detailed the continuing controversy among health officials over the outbreak's cause.

The arrival of ambulances appeared to enhance the symptomatology and the extensive media coverage intensified community concern.

HEALTH OFFICIALS investigating the event diagnosed it as mass hysteria, defining the phenomenon as the occurrence in a

group of people of a constellation of physical symptoms suggesting an organic illness resulting from a psychological cause, with each member of the group experiencing one or more of the symptoms.

The diagnosis was made on the basis of several characteristic features which help differentiate such epidemics from those due to physical causes. These include the absence of laboratory results and physical findings confirming a specific organic cause, a preponderance of illness in girls or women; a preponderance of illness in adolescents or pre-adolescents; benign morbidity, rapid spread followed by rapid remission of symptoms; relapses of illness in the setting of the original outbreak and evidence of physical or psychological stress.

THIS IS NOT a report of a recent event somewhere between Jenin

and Hebron. Rather these are verbatim excerpts of an article by Dr. Gary Small and Dr. Jonathan Borus published in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, the major journal of the medical community, on March 17, 1983, just three weeks ago.

Nor does the article describe events which took place in Jenin, in Arrabe or in Hebron. They occurred in Templeton, Massachusetts.

A special meeting of the UN Security Council was not convened; World Health Organization experts were not invited to provide an independent opinion. The International Red Cross did not ask to send a special representative, and no harsh statements of concern regarding the "mass poisoning" were issued.

It was reported just three weeks ago.

The writer is the director-general of the Ministry of Health.

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Arrival in Vienna

(David Rubinger)

Dodging the issue

By SHMUEL KATZ

YURI ANDROPOV'S accession to the Soviet leadership has brought no softening in Kremlin attitudes, either on arms limitation or on human rights.

At the interminable Madrid talks, the Western diplomats continue daily to eat the fruits of the gullibility of their predecessors at Helsinki in 1975 who accepted as good currency the Soviet undertakings that, in return for a "basket" of recognition of their lordship over Eastern Europe, they would grant a basket of human rights and free communication.

The Western nations are reduced once more to pleading and protesting, yet, if only for the education of their own public, there is no escape from their duty to exorcise Soviet policy from every available forum. Such a forum was justly provided by the recent conference in Jerusalem.

The conference, however, was not called in order to protest Soviet human rights policy in general. Its purpose was to call for a change in policy towards Soviet Jewry and, most specifically, for re-opening the Soviet gates to Jewish emigration to Israel. Alas, in confrontation with Moscow on this issue, it is no longer Israel, nor the Jewish people, who have the strong case. It is the Soviet Union.

THE PRECISE reasons why the Soviets, more than a decade ago, opened a crack in their sealed gates to allow Jews to go to Israel can only be guessed at — though it is significant to recall that the first exit permits were issued precisely to those unbelievably courageous young Jews who defiantly — and independently of each other — proclaimed their identification with the Jewish nation and its state.

Unknown, too, are the criteria for the selection of the lucky applicants. But specific conditions the Soviet authorities laid down for granting exit visas were simple and concise. They were granted exclusively for travel to Israel — and only on production of an affidavit from a relative in Israel, guaranteed in effect by the Government of Israel.

The rest of the Iron Curtain remained tightly closed. Except in the case of a handful of troublesome dissidents, the Soviet Union has never agreed to allow its citizens to emigrate to the U.S. or anywhere else.

Whatever the deeper motives of the Kremlin, the stark fact is that after 50 years of suppression and repression, of imprisonment, exile to Siberia, forced labour and, in the end, often slow death meted out as punishment to Zionists, the Communist regime suddenly decided to make precisely its Jewish citizens and the Zionist state the exclusive beneficiaries of relaxation of its inhuman policy.

The boon to Soviet Jewry — and the concomitant moral victory for Zionism — were enthusiastically embraced by the Jewish people; and the long struggle began to influence Moscow to broaden and hasten the stream of emigrants.

It was unimaginable that any responsible executive of Israeli or Zionist policy should do anything that might possibly impede this historic new direction in Soviet behaviour, or provide the Kremlin with the least excuse for halting or

slowing the process. Yet that is precisely what happened. The Israeli Government and the Jewish Agency allowed themselves to be maneuvered and, in the result abetted passively in developing procedures which, in time, resulted in the arrival of some 80 per cent of the emigrants each year not in Israel but in the United States. At their first stop outside Soviet control — Vienna — they "dropped out."

THE PROMOTERS and apologists of the drop-out, largely identifiable as American Jewish "leaders," at first ventured the infantile argument that by helping the Soviet Jew go from Vienna to the U.S. they were saving him from the Soviet Union. Subsequently, they raised the cry that the emigrants had the right to "freedom of choice."

Such insensitivity to civilized values and accepted norms of honesty seems incredible. Would any of those "American Jewish leaders" — all reputedly upright businessmen or members of free professions — dare to claim "freedom of choice" as to whether to honour or not to honour their signature on a cheque?

No. The Soviet Jew, granted a most specifically conditional exit permit, and once arrived in Vienna, has one exclusive moral imperative: to proceed to Israel and thus fulfill the condition for his good fortune. Once in Israel, he may stay or leave as he pleases. There and then indeed he has freedom of choice.

Even if the claim for freedom of choice were not spurious, would the emigrant's right to "drop out" in Vienna — instead of later, in Israel (if drop out he must) — supersede every other human consideration and public interest? Would it be so sacred as to justify the breach of the conditions laid down by the Soviet government, provide the Kremlin with an additional whip with which to lash the Jewish people, humiliate the Jewish State and jeopardize the chances of the remaining Jews to emigrate at all?

WITH ALL DUE reservation as to his behaviour — the "drop out" himself is the least to blame. Not all the Soviet Jews — particularly those who lived in the areas under Communist control since 1917 — were touched by the Zionist miracle; nor were they left unaffected by the tremendous recent campaigns of anti-Israel denigration and intimidation.

They were certainly influenced by the glamorization of the United States. Above all, however, they learned — and this was confirmed for them in Vienna — that Jewish authorities themselves were offering them a choice — an offer in which the Israeli government was evidently acquiescing.

They learned that Jewish leaders were accepting the moral responsibility for their default, and were, moreover, providing the technical and financial means for the transfer. Excited by their new-found freedom, bewildered and bedazzled, why should they not then try out the rich American land of unlimited opportunity?

THE "DROP-OUT" is a devious process, honed and polished over the years by the zealous hands of the American HIAS organization,

whose functionaries suddenly discovered a new instrument for what was once a really humanitarian undertaking: helping Jewish immigrants from oppressive Europe settle in America.

When the Soviet Jew arrives in Vienna, representatives of the Jewish Agency urge him to join the plane for Israel. If he expresses a preference for not going to Israel he is transferred to the HIAS agents; and they take him to Rome. Rome is the "station" for the U.S. How does he achieve admittance into Italy?

The Italian authorities grant him a temporary stay — on the grounds that he is proceeding to Israel — as shown on his Soviet exit document.

How thence does he reach the U.S. — through the mesh of its immigration regulations? The U.S. Government itself solves the problem. It opens up for the Soviet Jew the one category that legitimizes easy entry into the U.S. It accords him the status of a refugee: a person, that is, with nowhere to go.

By this little stratagem, the Jew who but yesterday, on the way to Vienna, was returning proudly to his Homeland materializes in Rome in the pitiful guise of a fugitive from his country, seeking asylum. His Israeli visa might never have existed.

THE KEY to the maneuver is thus in Washington. The decision to turn a blind eye to the deceit, to pretend the emigrant is a refugee and that the visa of the Jewish State is non-existent or worthless, must have been taken at a high level of government. Democratic regimes do not normally subvert their own immigration principles and regulations, certainly would not lightly collaborate in a transparent hoax — bearing with it, moreover, a flagrant insult to a friendly state.

The roots of such a decision are no doubt entwined in the complex of historical American attitudes to Zionism and current policies towards Israel. They need to be studied and analyzed. But they are far less immediately important than the fact that the U.S. would certainly not engage in this transaction without connivance, at least passive accommodation, by the Israeli Government.

Unequivocal insistence, if necessary publicly announced, by Jerusalem, that Washington refrain from treating an Israeli visa as a non-document would put an end to the process: could surely have prevented its ever being adopted.

There is no valid explanation for the Israeli Government's behaviour (initiated in the days of the Alignment) but a combination of mental inertia, then failure of political will, compounded by ethical woolly-mindedness.

It was, finally, manifestly buttressed — by the threat (adopted by some of the Jewish moguls and fund-raisers in the U.S.) — that it would be branded as "liberal" if it did not recognize the principle of "freedom of choice at Vienna," and was presumably overwhelmed by Washington's ready response to help consummate that "freedom."

Thus it trapped itself into the posture of a kind of travel agency facilitating the emigration of Soviet Jews to the United States.

A CONFERENCE on Soviet Jewry was indeed long overdue — for consultation on the central crucial need to find ways and means to put an end to the running sore of the drop-out. Such a conference *inter alia*, should have sent an unequivocal message to the Israeli Government and to the Jewish Agency to bring about this consummation; and to HIAS and to Washington not to hinder it.

The subject was not even mentioned. Its proceedings were simply a humiliating demonstration of mass make-believe, the participants vying with each other in Zionist rhetoric as though they had never heard of the drop-out — and as though they did not know that they were not deceiving Mr. Andropov, who knows all the facts.

The silence of the conference on the real problem, its frozen pretence, bodes chilling implications for Israel far beyond the issue of Soviet Jewry.

ISRAEL is accustomed to political pronouncements by the American Government. Our intimate relations with the U.S. make it possible to access these pronouncements, most of the time, in a sober and realistic manner. It is otherwise with statements by the Soviet Government. The absence of authoritative insight into the Kremlin's decision-making process gives rise to conjecture in which imagination frequently exceeds reason. An example of this is to be found in the reactions to the Soviet declaration of March 30 regarding Israel's alleged warlike intentions against Syria.

Few in Israel will take Soviet declarations lightly. The statement of March 30 undoubtedly requires of us even greater alertness to the situation, alertness being a constant in our attitude to all that occurs in Syria or in connection with it. There is no danger that Moscow's pronouncements will be met here with insufficient attention, especially in the light of the deployment in Syria of Soviet SAM-5 missiles and Soviet crews to man them. However, there does exist a tendency, in our midst, to interpret Moscow's pronouncements with marked exaggeration.

The prime minister did well by reacting to the Soviet declaration with restraint: "We should be neither indifferent, nor alarmed."

Unlike this reaction, however, government, as well as opposition circles, gave vent to some strange opinions, that were superfluous and even damaging. There were those who thought that the USSR was preparing the ground for a Syrian attack, perhaps with direct Soviet involvement. There were others who recalled that at the start of Operation Peace for Galilee they warned that the Soviet Union would not remain passive, and now in their view, its expected intervention had come.

The Soviet declaration means that henceforth there can be no agreement on Lebanon without Moscow's participation, proclaimed some pundits. The Soviet Union issued its declaration in order to torpedo American peace efforts in the Middle East, in general, and others. From all sides, the public was told that the Soviet statement was without precedent in its severity.

A somewhat profounder ex-

IF THE CONCLUSIONS on the abortion question recently submitted by the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee are important, it is not because chairman Menahem Porush's minority report calls for the prosecution both of gynecologists who perform illegal operations and of the women who undergo them.

More significant is what the majority conclusions say about the link between abortions and Jewish demography. This, I think, was the cardinal question in the 10 sessions the committee devoted to the subject of abortions.

All the experts and representatives of special-interest groups who testified were in favour, or said they were, of more *hasbara* aimed at reducing the number of abortions. The *hasbara*, it was said, should be on three different levels — for the general public, for school pupils, and for the woman who requests an abortion.

But if you think that demography and abortions should not be lumped together, which is the view of Mapam's Ya'ir Tsaban and the social workers' lobby, you won't support the sort of *hasbara* favoured by Porush or the statistician and demographer Roberto Bachi.

The committee's recommendations, it should be noted, are not binding on the ministers concerned. They embody the hope that certain action will be taken and will, at best, possess some moral weight.

The majority conclusions were supported by the Alignment and Srga Doron, the only Likud member present. Only Porush voted for his minority conclusions. The National Religious Party is not represented in the committee. Tami is, but Aharon Abuhatzira, who recently replaced Aharon Uzan, has not attended any committee meetings.

ALTHOUGH THE committee heard a broad range of views, there was no waving of the feminist flag. The view may have been implicit in the remarks of representatives of some women's organizations, but I don't recall anyone declaring that "the woman is the master of her body."

To say that would have meant advocating not only the restoration of "the social clause" but the repeal of the Abortion Law itself and the liquidation of the abortion boards. And the committee's terms of reference were much narrower. The committee took up the question after the Knesset referred to it Rabbi Shmuel Halpern's (Agudat Yisrael) motion for the agenda on "underground abortions." Porush pointed out more than once that although the committee's discussion was far-ranging, proposals that would change the present law could not be entertained.

What he, and the Aguda, wanted to emerge from all the talk was no secret: "Even if Israel is a state of law and not a *halachic* state," said Porush, "the law declares certain abortions illegal, and the law must be enforced."

Porush's ground rules were not always adhered to. Tsaban urged the committee to recommend the restoration of the social clause "in order to restore honesty to our

Wrong reaction to Moscow

By YOSEF TEKOA

amination would have averted such interpretations, which border on the irresponsible.

IN FACT, the Soviet declaration is one of the mildest ever aimed by the USSR at Israel. It is much milder than Moscow's statement at the outbreak of hostilities in Lebanon last June. It cannot be compared in harshness with the statements and threats made by the Soviet Government at the time of Sinai campaign in 1956, the Six Day War of 1967, and toward the end of the Yom Kippur War in 1973.

For instance, expressions customary in previous declarations, to the effect that the USSR "warns Israel," do not appear in the March 30 statement. One does not find in it assertions such as "the Middle East is a region situated in proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders and developments in it inevitably affect the interests of the USSR." Moscow warned on a number of occasions that "Israel and its people will pay a heavy price for (Israel's) aggression," and even "more than that. Moscow does not refrain from threatening, when it so desires, that it would resort to sanctions and other measures against Israel."

This time, the USSR called on Israel to "stop playing with fire" (according to the declaration, Israel's alleged threats to launch a preventive war against Syria). It stated that Arab patriots and the socialist countries stand by Syria's side. It "again emphasizes that it is possible to ensure the legitimate rights and interests of all the peoples in the Middle East not by war, but only by political efforts of all concerned, by means of a comprehensive and just settlement."

It is obvious that Soviet declarations should be judged not only by their wording, but also in the light of circumstances under which

Moscow makes them, as well as in the light of Moscow's actions. Thus, one could not have ignored the fact that last summer, in addition to verbal reactions to Operation Peace for Galilee, the Soviet airborne division in Odessa was put on alert; just as one cannot disregard today the continuation of Soviet reinforcement of the Syrian army by supplies of Soviet materiel and air-defence crews. However, everything must be weighed in perspective and with discernment, and one should certainly not read into texts of declarations what is not in them.

In the light of international experience, it is possible to point out a number of characteristics of Soviet declarations:

□ Harshness of wording, and even brutality in terminology are a common trait in Moscow's public statements and diplomatic messages.

In general, Soviet declarations do not serve to prepare the ground for military action. Moscow tends to put action before words. It did not resort to advance communiques in order to justify the deployment of SAM-5 missiles in Syria. If anyone in the Kremlin would like Syria to take military action against Israel, he will certainly see to it that this comes, as much as possible, by surprise, as in the Yom Kippur War, and not with a fanfare of declarations and warnings from Moscow.

□ Soviet declarations are, usually, a method of expressing Soviet policy in a minimalist way. They are frequently made in place of steps of a more tangible and more far-reaching nature.

□ In many instances, their purpose is to undermine the self-confidence of Moscow's rivals, test their tenacity, reveal their weak points.

OF ALL the views expressed in our midst about the Soviet declaration, the strangest was the one that after the March 30 statement, it is impos-

sible to reach any settlement in Lebanon without Soviet participation. Moscow's aspiration to take part in the political processes related to the Israel-Arab conflict is well-known. There is no reason, however, for us to strengthen this aspiration by Israeli opinions that the Soviet declaration changes the situation, and necessitates the inclusion of the USSR in peace-making efforts in the region.

We certainly have no interest in repeating the Geneva Conference experience, or that of the joint Soviet-American communique of October 1, 1977, on the eve of President Sadat's initiative. It is important that the USSR should remain outside the Israel-Lebanon negotiations. Its participation in the negotiations, in any manner whatsoever, will prevent a settlement that would ensure even Israel's minimal needs.

It is preferable that we first reach agreement with Lebanon, and only then test its execution in the light of Syria's and USSR's attitude. There is intrinsic value in an agreement concluded with Lebanon, even if after its conclusion, we shall have to face Syria's refusal to acquiesce to it. Beirut's and Washington's tendency to look over the shoulder to see how Damascus reacts or might react to Israel's positions and proposals, does not need buttressing by Israeli ideas that there should be even greater deference to Syria and the Soviet Union.

Israel's experience over the years with Soviet declarations is rather interesting. In those cases in which such declarations were received with alarm, and Israel saw in them a factor determining its policy, they caused abandonment of Israeli positions and harm to Israeli interests. In such cases Soviet declarations strengthened pressure exerted on Israel by other states, including friends of Israel. This is what happened in the 1956 Sinai Campaign and in the last stages of the Yom Kippur War. Whenever Israel knew to respond to Soviet pronouncements with calm and perspicacity, as in the Six Day War and in Operation Peace for Galilee, it succeeded in completing its military actions and preserving its interests.

This is the way to react today.

The writer is chancellor of Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and former ambassador to the USSR and the UN.

Abortions and demography

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

lives." But no such recommendation appears in the majority report.

But Porush violated his own rule, even in his minority conclusions, when he proposed that the law be changed to prescribe a punishment for the woman who has an abortion.

BACHI, the former Government Statistician and now a member of the executive of the Labour Ministry's Demographic Centre, introduced the demographic factor at the committee's first meeting last November.

He said that the number of Jews in the world today is down to 10 million and that, because of the high incidence of intermarriage, it is expected to drop to eight million by the end of the century — only 17 years away.

The Jewish population is aging: in the Diaspora, Jews aged 65 or over constitute 16 per cent of the total — which Bachi called "an inverted pyramid." In Israel, the percentage of the elderly in the Jewish population has risen from 4 per cent in 1948 to 10 per cent today.

At a later meeting, Labour's Aharon Harel cited Bachi's statistics and said that in a discussion of abortions the national demographic aspect could not be ignored. Positive *hasbara* and substantial benefits to encourage large families would create a new norm: Large families are a good thing.

Harel's stand differed from that of his Alignment colleagues Tsaban and Edna Solidor, who thought that while the demographic trend called for action, it should not be injected into the abortion debate. A jubilant Porush announced that Harel's statement had paved the way for a unanimous report by the committee.

THINGS DID NOT turn out that way. The majority conclusions, while expressing concern over the aging and diminution of the Jewish people, followed the Tsaban-Solidor view rather than that of Harel.

Nevertheless, the majority's recommendation, headed "Incentives," indicates that its concern is real. In a way, it brings in demography by the back door. It begins with a preamble: "In order to prevent difficult material conditions from impinging on the desire of the family, and particularly the young family, to have children..."

And it goes on to propose aid in housing and employment, larger child allowances, more day-care centres for the children of working mothers, and the introduction of the long school-day and afternoon extra-curricular activities in the schools.

"All of these," concludes the recommendation, "are likely to help considerably in reducing the

volume of unwanted pregnancies."

In formulating that proposal, the committee was no doubt influenced by Bachi's observation that the difference between a wanted and an unwanted pregnancy is not a difference of black and white; by gynecology Professor Yosef Schenker's statement that it was unthinkable that in Israel today any woman should undergo an abortion for economic reasons; and by gynecology Professor David Serr's anecdote about the late Dr. Haim Sheba, who was director of Tel Hashomer Hospital.

According to the story, a woman once came to Sheba and said she wanted an abortion. When he asked why, she recited her troubles. She already had three or four children (she knew the number; it is I who have forgotten) and even now could not cope. The cooking, the cleaning, the mending, and the dishwashing. The endless dishwashing!

Sheba asked whether she would bear the baby if he managed to get her an electric dishwasher. After a moment's hesitation, she said yes.

APART FROM the point about the relativity of the "unwantedness" of an unwanted pregnancy, the Sheba story may have a second, less obvious, moral. Even if economic concerns are not a factor, a talk with the right sort of social worker or gynecologist may enable the woman to see her problem in a different perspective.

Schenker, who is also chairman of the Health Ministry's advisory council on gynecology and obstetrics and chairman of the Obstetrics and Gynecology Association in Jerusalem, thinks that the right kind of *hasbara* would reduce the number of abortions by 20-30 per cent.

His recommendation on the subject reads as follows:

"The social worker, and the medical team that recommends the termination of pregnancy, must delve into the reasons that have prompted the woman to seek an abortion, and they must discuss with her the positive and negative aspects of terminating the pregnancy."

An example? It was either Schenker or Serr who gave that of a university student who wants an abortion because she has an important exam coming up, or because she is planning to go abroad that summer.

planning to go abroad that summer.

There is only a faint echo of Schenker's proposal in the majority's recommendation that the minister of health allocate "manpower, especially social workers, suitable for and skilled in dealing with women who apply to the abortion boards." I detect the social workers' lobby's hand in that vague formulation.

THE STEREOTYPE of the abortion-seeker, perhaps one fostered by the social workers, is a woman who has "so many children she doesn't know what to do."

Bachi says, however, that the typical woman seeking an abortion today has only two or three children and no economic problem. But he also says that our statistics on what motivates women to seek an abortion are inadequate and obsolete.

Prof. Zvi Palti, of Hadassah-Mt. Scopus and president of the Planned Parenthood Association, said that the great majority of abortions are performed on unmarried women. He added that even those who might be inclined to bear the child are deterred by social disapproval.

Not all of them, however. Dr. Yitzhak Brik, deputy director-general of the Labour Ministry, described the ministry's hostels for unmarried pregnant girls and women. Of some 700 such women cared for last year, 170 had abortions, 160 turned the child over for adoption, and the rest are bringing up the children themselves.

SINCE THE committee is headed by an Aguda MK, its discussions sometimes assumed a religious coloration they would not otherwise have acquired. Any chairman might have invited a *halachic* scholar to expound the *halachic* view of abortions. But even an NRP man would probably not have called on Porush's expert.

Porush's man was Rabbi Yitzhak Silberstein, of Bnei Brak, who is a *cham* incarnate. But his harsh interpretation of the *Halacha* is not the only one.

The rabbi said that Jewish law forbids an abortion even if there are indications that the child will be born with a physical or mental defect. Similarly, he said, an abortion is forbidden even if the pregnancy resulted from adultery.

The committee took this in its stride. They know that this is a national problem, not a religious one, and that in this matter they and Porush may be basically for the same thing for different reasons.

But they must have been as surprised as I was to find in Porush's minority report a recommendation calling for widespread educational programme not only to promote the idea that the large family is a happy family but also, *inter alia*, to explain "the methods of preventing pregnancy."

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's Knesset reporter.

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A 700-day nightmare

On the eve of Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day, Shevah Weiss recalls the ordeal of his own family

ONCE A YEAR we focus our thoughts on the Holocaust. All of us share the memory of the dance of death in the course of which six million of our brethren were exterminated. Some of us have personal memories: a personal hell which refuses to be boxed into a single day of the year, though on that one day we are permitted to merge our personal trauma with that of the collective.

On January 30, 1942, the day on which the conference of the establishment of death met at Wannsee, the day on which an official "Final Solution" was fixed on the "Final Solution," I was six years old. Together with my family, I watched the dance of death through the cracks.

Several days after my sixth birthday, I viewed the world through a tiny window in the attic of a farm house — the home of Mrs. Lasotova, a good-hearted and good-looking Ukrainian woman. We had found refuge in her home during the first pogrom during the dark summer of 1941.

Through this small opening I observed the Ukrainian beasts going out on a hunt. I saw them return from the hunt, prancing about, drunk with blood and liquor. It was there that my approach to life began to crystallize.

My approach to life was formulated through a narrow slit in the northern wall of our cellar at Dolna Volnaka as we hid in a niche which my resourceful father, Meir Wolf, had prepared before the storm. Resourcefulness was one of the marked characteristics of both my father and my mother Gittel. In this niche between the cellar and our store, no more than half a metre wide, we spent approximately six months, lying, crawling — all in the dark. There we ate a shrunken slice of black bread, one slice a day, dipped in impure water.

Through the crack in the northern wall I overlooked the road leading from the woods. Over this path on holidays and feasts, the celebrating Ukrainians used to pass by on their way to church. Over this path German troops in black used to lead Jews and Jewesses to the woods; later on we would hear the echoes of shots from the infernal machines. Once as I looked out through this slit at the daily procession of death, I thought I saw among those who marched my aunt and her children — my cousins.

MY APPROACH to life was formulated through a crack in the ceiling of a dark cellar in the kindergarten building near the home of Mrs. Polnaza, a humane Polish woman who helped us. This was in Dolna Volnaka, in my home town of Borislav. The upper side of

this cellar was the floor of the kindergarten of the Ukrainian children, and I observed them through a crack from the hell underneath. They danced over my head while I roiled alive underneath. This thin wooden floor which separated heaven from hell was the principle background of my childhood experience.

My approach to life was formulated inside the haystack of Mrs. Gorlova, a pleasant Ukrainian woman. In this haystack we hid during the three days of the third pogrom. We were under the hay, and over our heads a German soldier checked the contents of the haystack with his bayonet. From among the stacks of hay I observed fields covered with golden bundles, descending herds of sheep — sheep which were not destined to be slaughtered.

My approach to life was formulated through the small vitrage at the chapel near Mrs. Gorlova's home in which my mother, sister and I hid. Papa and Lunak — my eldest brother — went to seek a new hiding place for us. Through the clear sky of the tiny vitrage, a sky which spread over the head of Jesus the Nazarene, Joseph the carpenter and Mary the virgin, I observed trees and stones. I can still hear, at night, the rustle of the trees of that forest — the forest around the chapel.

My approach to life was formulated through that small window

of that dark cellar, under the kindergarten at Dolna Volnaka, a cellar in which papa, mama, my sister Milka, my eldest brother, my aunt, cousin, Mr. Bachmann and I spent 700 days. In the autumn of 1944, on Rosh Hashana of the year 5705, I observed the vanguard of the Red Army entering the town to liberate it.

IN AUGUST we had heard the thunderous sounds of explosions from the approaching front. Later on we were to find out that this was the sound of Katyushas, at that time new Soviet artillery guns. For us, who had dwelt in the muddy cellar, hidden deep in the greasy Ukrainian soil, there were the sounds of salvation.

On the eve of the entry of the first columns of the Red Army, the German rear guard blew up a bridge near the building in the cellar of which we had rotted for over two years. The "scorched earth" policy was to have finished us off by fire — but the columns of the Red Army arrived, and by dawn they had entered the town along the main street.

Around us there was a roar of excitement, and we, eight shadows of human beings, with our bones stick-

ing out and swarming with lice, crawled through the hidden window, the size of a shrunken human being, out of the muddy cellar and into the yard.

For 700 days and nights we had grown mouldy in that cellar by the river.

There in the yard a crowd of embarrassed and perplexed Poles and Ukrainians gathered. They did not know where we had come from and how we had remained alive. Among them were former neighbours. One of them a Ukrainian boy who had accompanied the Germans around our houses seeking to help them find their prey — a small collaborator, a 13-year-old quisling.

Some time later, in the days of repentance between the New Year and Yom Kippur, the boy played with an unsuspecting object and the sound of a blast was heard. When we stepped out of the house we found him dead, in a puddle of blood, with his hand torn off. I had hated him vehemently, but I did not rejoice in his death. A boy, even a collaborator, lying dead with his

hand torn off, is a horrifying sight. On that first morning of the year 5705 we crawled out: I, who was eight, my father, my mother, my eldest brother, my sister, my aunt, my cousin and Mr. Bachmann, a small Jew, dark and bespectacled. We climbed out through the tiny window, from the damp and morbid cellar into the fresh air. The smell of dynamite was in the air; the area was the front line of the battlefield.

IN THE DAYS of repentance in September 1944, Mr. Bachmann, "a survivor of the Holocaust," climbed up to the attic of his house, mounted a chair, tied a thin adhesive packing wire around his neck (apparently he had no rope in his possession) and hung himself.

Mr. Bachmann, who had joined us in the cellar during the last "action" before the ghetto was liquidated, found out upon leaving the cellar that his wife and two small children had been slaughtered. I found him hanging in the attic on the eve of Yom Kippur when I went to visit him. Whoever coined the term "sur-

vivors of the Holocaust" didn't know what he was talking about: no one survived the Holocaust, even if he remained alive.

I and another seven Jews crawled from darkness to light through a crack in the cellar wall. Unending columns of the Red Army moved through the main street of the town.

To this day a quiver passes through my body when I hear the Red Army choir over the radio.

From the columns, a Jewish-looking Soviet officer stepped out, and turned to us — filthy and thin, extinguished skeletons — and asked: "amcha?" (the code word by which Jews identified each other in the Diaspora of Ashkenaz). We answered "yes," and the tall, good-looking officer wept. We wept with him. The officer gave us some of his battle rations, returned to the head of the column, and continued the chase after the German troops.

During the days of repentance, Uncle Shi'a came to our home, alone. His wife, my aunt, and his two children, my cousins, had been murdered. We had heard from the goyim a detailed description of the murder of grandfather Hirsch, my father's father, and grandfather Itzik, my mother's father. One was murdered in the market

place, the other was led to the forest, where he was shot and buried in a grave which he himself had dug.

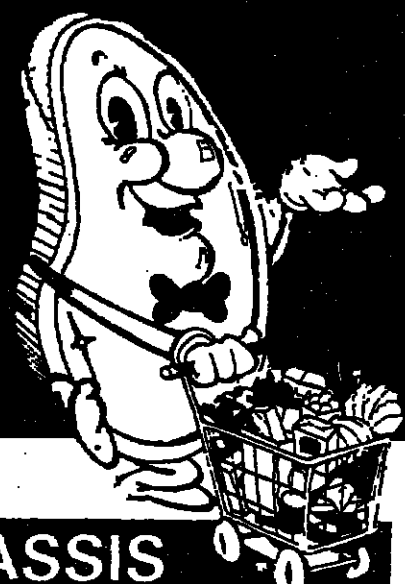
IN THE DAYS of repentance in 5705, we counted the victims of the slaughter and found that of over 14,000 Jews of Borislav (a small town in Eastern Galicia) only several hundred remained alive.

There in the forests of Poland my people died. And we, my father and mother, my eldest brother and sister, and I, the small one, stood at the dawn of 5705, a heap of bones, all of us together weighing 200 kilos, watching the long columns of the Red Army and listening to the bells of salvation.

Only several miles away, though the sun was shining, the butcher continued his despicable job.

Only those who have emerged from this valley of death can truly appreciate the contrast and the link between the Holocaust and the freedom which the Jewish people has won in its own homeland. Only those who have lived through the nightmares of our daily life, and even the major problems which beset our society, with a modicum of equanimity — if indeed they still possess any equanimity. For only they can truly appreciate the difference between essence and frivolity.

The writer, a Labour MK, is professor of political science at Haifa University.



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Creating a stir

Mine hostess Jeanne Weisgal goes to wok with a will, to create a Chinese dinner party.

ALMOST everyone likes Chinese food. Through the years, I have developed many Chinese dishes — some which are based on traditional recipes, some evolving from my own imagination. Included with the following menu are a few words about preparing and serving a Chinese dinner.

- Chinese food takes more last-minute cooking than other foods in order to preserve the crispness of the vegetables. Plan ahead because all slicing and chopping, and some of the preparation can be done ahead. (I have so indicated in the recipes.)
- I recommend the use of homemade chicken broth in the recipes calling for this ingredient.

- If you are serving "finger-food," serve paper napkins along with your cloth napkins. Your guests will be more comfortable using these than using the cloth.
- Except the Chinese Roasted Chicken, which is carved at the table, cut all ingredients to bite-size — easy to eat, quick to cook, and easy to pick up with chopsticks.
- To stir-fry means to stir constantly while frying, for the time indicated.
- A wok with a lid is nice to cook with but a Dutch oven will serve just as well.
- If you can't obtain fresh ginger root, use preserved ginger. If it is sugared, rinse it in cold water.
- Through the years, I've col-

lected various Chinese dishes, many inexpensive but attractive. I have rice bowls for rice and/or soup, tiny tea cups and a tea pot, tiny plates for sauces and, of course, bamboo chopsticks. Any large platters and covered bowls are suitable for serving.

MENU

Crispy Chicken Livers, served with cocktail sauce
Hot and Sour Soup
Chinese Roasted Chicken
Sweet and Sour Gizzards
Broccoli, Bean Sprouts and Crisp Noodles
Fried Rice Subgum
Jasmine Tea
Canned Lychee Nuts

Crispy Chicken Livers
 1 kilo fresh chicken livers, trimmed and halved
 4 cups cold water
 2 tbs. soy sauce
 1 lemon, halved
 2 tbs. each: sherry, cornstarch (cornflour)
 1/4 tsp. salt
 2 tbs. black pepper
 8 tbs. sesame seed
 8 tbs. cornstarch
 vegetable oil for deep frying
 In a large saucepan, place chicken livers, water and soy sauce. Squeeze lemon into the pot and drop it in. Bring water to a rolling boil, mix, cover and remove from heat. Let sit three minutes. Drain, rinse livers with cold water, drain again and let cool.

Place livers in a large mixing bowl with the sherry, cornstarch and pepper. With a large fork, mix until livers are well coated. Gradually sprinkle livers with sesame seed, mixing with the large fork. Gradually sprinkle livers with cornstarch, coating well, using the large fork.

In a wok or Dutch oven, heat about 5 cm. oil until hot. Fry livers in three or four batches, covered, until brown and crispy, just a few minutes or so. Remove with a slotted spoon to paper towels to drain. This part can be prepared ahead. (Strain and reserve oil for another use.)

Reheat livers on a cookie sheet, in a preheated 205° C. (400° F.) oven for five to seven minutes. Serve with toothpicks and a small dish of soy sauce for dipping.

Hot and Sour Soup

This is my version of an old favourite.
 1/2 cup red wine vinegar
 1 tsp. salt
 2 tsp. soy sauce
 1/4 tsp. fresh black pepper
 1 tsp. Tabasco sauce, or to taste
 250 gm. cooked chicken, cut into thin strips
 4 large fresh mushrooms, sliced and cut into strips
 125 gm. bamboo shoots, cut into strips
 8 cups chicken broth (see recipe in previous column)
 60 mg. (tiny) canned corn spears, cut into 2 cm. pieces
 4 squares bean curd, cut into cubes
 4 eggs, beaten
 1 tbs. sesame oil (available in Arab markets)
 50 gm. green onions, thinly sliced
 1/2 cup raw spinach or lettuce leaves, shredded

In a jar, place vinegar, salt, soy sauce, pepper and Tabasco, set aside. In a four-litre pot, place chicken, mushrooms, bamboo shoots, broth, corn and bean curd. This part can be prepared ahead. Bring soup to a boil, cover, and simmer for 10 minutes. Shake ingredients in jar to mix and add to pot. Mix, and simmer soup for three minutes.

Remove from heat. Add eggs slowly, stirring constantly. Add oil, onions and spinach or lettuce, stir to mix, and serve immediately.

Chinese Roasted Chicken

A simple, different and delicious way with chicken.
 4 cups soy sauce (Israeli is fine), see note
 1/2 cup sherry
 3 green onions, sliced, including green part
 3 slices fresh or preserved ginger, smashed
 1-1/2 tbs. brown sugar
 1-1/2 tsp. salt
 2 grinds black pepper
 1 tbs. grated orange peel
 2 chickens, each approx. 1-1/2 kg.
 In a pot large enough to hold the chickens side by side, combine all ingredients, except the chickens. Bring to a boil, stirring occasionally. Add the chickens and simmer uncovered for 45 minutes, turning the chickens once.
 Drain the chickens and place on a rack in a roasting pan containing 4

cm. water. (Water should not touch chickens.) This part can be prepared ahead.
 Roast chickens in a preheated 233° C. (450° F.) oven for 20 minutes. Serve on a platter and carve at the table.

Note: Reserve and freeze liquid to make chicken another time. Add half the measure of onion, ginger and spices for second time.

Sweet and Sour Gizzards

1-1/2 kilo gizzards, well washed
 1/2 cup soy sauce
 4 tsp. sugar
 2 tbs. sherry
 3 garlic cloves, minced
 2 slices fresh or preserved ginger, smashed
 1/2-3/4 cup cornstarch, for dredging
 vegetable oil for deep frying

Sweet and Sour Sauce

1/2 cup each: brown sugar, vinegar
 2-1/2 tbs. each: cornstarch, soy sauce
 reserved juice from can of pineapple (see below)
 150 gm. carrots, peeled, shredded
 1 can (820 gm.) pineapple chunks, drained, reserve juice

Bring the sauce to a boil over low heat. Add gizzards, carrots and pineapple and simmer mixture until gizzards are hot. Place in a bowl, sprinkle green onions over all and serve.

Broccoli, Bean Sprouts and Crisp Noodles

I have seen fresh broccoli in the market, but frozen is fine.
 250 gm. medium-wide dry noodles
 vegetable oil for frying
 4 tbs. vegetable oil
 3 slices fresh or preserved ginger, smashed
 2 garlic cloves, minced
 800 gm. broccoli, sliced diagonally in thick slices
 3 tbs. soy sauce
 2 tbs. sherry
 1 tbs. brown sugar
 1 kilo bean sprouts
 1 cup cold chicken broth
 1 tbs. + 1 tsp. cornstarch
 Cook noodles in boiling, salted water for 10 minutes. Drain, rinse with cold water, drain again. Spread to dry on a towel for 30 minutes.
 In a wok or Dutch oven, heat about 5 cm. oil until hot. Fry the noodles in batches until crisp and golden, just a few minutes. Drain on paper towels and set aside. (Strain and reserve oil for another use.)
 Heat 4 tbs. oil in the same wok or pot until hot, add ginger and garlic and stir-fry for one minute. Remove ginger and garlic and discard. Add broccoli and stir-fry for one minute. Add soy sauce, sherry and sugar. Toss well to combine and stir-fry for five minutes.
 Pour boiling water over bean sprouts, drain, refresh under cold water and drain. Add sprouts to the pot and toss well. This part can be prepared ahead.
 Mix cornstarch with the broth and add to the broccoli mixture. Cook, stirring constantly, until the gravy is thick and smooth and the vegetables are hot.
 On a large platter, pile the crisp noodles at either end. Heap the vegetables in the middle and serve.

Fried Rice Subgum

2 tbs. vegetable oil
 2 garlic cloves, thinly sliced
 1/2 cup each, all finely diced: cabbage, mushrooms, celery, bean sprouts, water chestnuts, onions
 1/2 cup cooked chicken, finely chopped
 2 eggs, lightly beaten
 6 cups cooked rice
 1/2 cup shelled peas
 1/2 cup cold chicken broth
 2 tbs. soy sauce
 1/2 tsp. each: ground ginger, salt
 couple grinds white pepper
 1/2 cup green onions, thinly sliced, to garnish
 In a wok or Dutch oven, heat oil until hot. Add and stir-fry garlic and mixed vegetables, over medium-high heat, for two minutes. Add meat and stir-fry for 30 seconds. Add eggs and mix quickly.
 Remove from heat, add rice and peas and mix to combine well. This part can be prepared ahead.
 Add broth, soy sauce, ginger, salt and pepper. Cover and steam for five minutes, stirring frequently. Place in a large bowl, sprinkle with the green onions and serve.

THIS MONTH, the Israel Psychoanalytical Society is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding. The occasion is being marked by the European Psychoanalytical Federation holding its fifth conference this week in Jerusalem and by the publication of what is described in a flyer as "a festive issue" of the *Journal of Psychiatry and the Related Sciences* devoted to "a historic overview of the psychoanalytic movement in Palestine and Israel."

To an outside observer, it may seem strange that the jubilee of a psychoanalytic society can be described as festive or, for that matter, that anybody could bother about establishing a psychoanalytic society in Palestine in 1933, when the land was in turmoil and Hitler's jack-booted legions were beginning their march.

But Professor Dan G. Hertz, the present president of the Society and the director of the Psychiatry Clinic of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre, says the nation's psychoanalysts feel that this milestone is indeed an occasion for rejoicing.

"In fact," he says, "an interest in psychoanalysis preceded the

Psychoanalytical

Philip Gillon marks a milestone.

founding of the Society by several decades. Max Eitington — a great friend of Freud — came to Palestine in 1910 and thought of settling here, but eventually decided to go back to Germany. He never lost his interest in Zionism, and eventually returned to make his home in Jerusalem in 1933.

In 1920, in a letter to Ernest Jones, Sigmund Freud wrote that he had heard from Chaim Weizmann that immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived in Palestine with few clothes and personal belongings — but with copies of *Das Kapital* and *The Interpretation of Dreams* under their arms.

Weizmann invited Dr. David M. Eder to serve as a member of the British Zionist Commission that came to Palestine in 1918 in the capacity of medical officer. Eder was the first secretary of the British Psychoanalytical Society, founded in 1913, and was a passionate devotee of Zionism, socialism and

psychoanalysis.

Many educators in Palestine in the early days supported the theory of psychoanalysis. Hertz says that it still provides a frame of reference for the educational system in many kibbutzim. It is interesting to note that kibbutz ideology aimed at correcting the abuses not only of the capitalist system, but of the family as revealed by Freud.

Most people who have read *Moses and Monotheism* believe that Freud was anti-Jewish to the point of seeming to be anti-Semitic. But Hertz says that this is not a correct interpretation of Freud's attitudes. "Because of his traditional Jewish background, he was preoccupied with, but ambivalent about, the land of his forefathers. But, on December 10, 1917, he wrote a letter in which he said: 'The only cheerful news is the capture of Jerusalem by the English and the experiment they propose about a home for the Jews.'"

An even more remarkable comment was made by Freud in a foreword to a memorial volume on Eder. "We were both Jews and knew of each other that we carried in us that miraculous thing in common which — inaccessible to any analysis so far — makes the Jew."

Freud and Eitington hoped to set up a Chair of Psychoanalysis at the Hebrew University, and Freud accepted an invitation to become a member of the university's first Board of Governors. These attempts failed, however, because the university felt that it wanted to have a Chair of Psychology before introducing one of Psychoanalysis.

Eventually, in 1977, when the International Psychoanalytical Association held its 30th congress in Jerusalem, the Freud Chair of Psychoanalysis was established.

Hertz concluded with a mention of the new Sigmund Freud Square, near the Liberty Bell garden in Jerusalem. The naming ceremony took place yesterday in the presence of Mayor Teddy Kollek, a native of Vienna.

"I am sure that Freud would have been very pleased about the association with Jerusalem, a garden and Mayor Kollek."

State-of-art

Macabee Dean talks to a soft sculptress.

the famous rabbi's illnesses; Green's father was a student in Kook's yeshiva. When the two married, Rabbi Kook even wrote them a long, handwritten poem, which is still a treasured Green family heirloom.

Eventually, the young couple decided to go to the U.S. for economic reasons, and they settled in Washington, D.C. where Green's father served as a rabbi. Born into an Orthodox household in that city, Green herself became interested in an early age in art, despite the fact, she says, that "art and being a rabbi's daughter just did not mix."

Criticism against her interest in art was harsh, Green recalls, adding that she nevertheless decided to go ahead, proving that it was possible not only to study art and be an artist within the strict boundaries of Orthodoxy, but also to give artistic expression to various aspects of Orthodoxy.

tumultuous, early child-rearing years, I managed to attend courses in studio art. I also worked during this period as a carpenter's apprentice in a furniture factory," says Green. "My formal training really began when Yehezkiel Streichman saw some of my work and encouraged me to study with him at the Avni School."

After a year at Avni, and a year at Bezalel, Green completed her studies in an intensive three-year programme at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and received her diploma and a graduate degree.

"A painter is not only influenced by other artists, but also by his tradition and surroundings," she says. "Many of my paintings are a direct consequence of the light and spaciousness of Sinai, and others by the dense space of Moslem architecture."

these influences. The triangular structure used in the construction of the table cover is a motif common in Islamic art and evocative of tent-like dwellings. It is also one of the architectural themes of the synagogue's interior."

Green received several commissions and did some work for synagogues in the U.S. before she was given the commission to do the sculpture in the medical centre's synagogue by Frieda Lewis, president of Hadassah. Prior to this, Green's works were exhibited in Boston, New York, Jerusalem, and also in Mexico.

After a number of initial studies, Green started work on her sculpture for the hospital's synagogue in August, 1981. Detailed preliminary drawings were made in her studios in Cambridge and in Jerusalem.

"The actual weaving was done over an intensive period of four months, jointly with Ruth Chet at her study in Ashkelon. The final phase of the work took an entire month, working 10 hours every week-day in *situ* at the synagogue. The sculpture was permanently installed last year."

Today is edited by Jonathan Yehiel

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A NUCLEAR war would clearly
make nonsense of both principles of

AFTER A long, slow period, *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund is also becoming revitalized, albeit not at the same rate as the "Forsake Me Not" fund; but with definite signs of improvement. Recent contributions amounting to IS15,784.20 bring the Toy Fund to IS1,346,779.85.

Toy Fund donors were:

AFTER A long, slow period, *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund is also becoming revitalized, albeit not at the same rate as the "Forsake Me Not" fund; but with definite signs of improvement. Recent contributions amounting to IS15,784.20 bring the Toy Fund to IS1,346,779.85.

Sheikh al-Husseini, a retired Moslem judge and author of books on Islamic law, supported the legitimacy of the development and the purchase of nuclear weapons for defensive purposes, on the basis of his interpretation of the Koran.

"The Islamic Shariah tolerates purchasing and owning nuclear arms for useful and constructive purposes or when the people are under attack. In addition, it strongly emphasizes the concept of struggle by Moslems for justice." If aggression takes place against Moslems, then "holy war" (*jihad*) becomes a duty, and Allah has ordered preparing as much as possible all means of force for fighting, and this is interpreted as including nuclear weapons today, he said. Unfortunately, the potential consequences of this position — for Moslems or for humanity as a whole — were not explored.

Those who balance the evils of

WHAT IS the evil in nuclear deterrence? For Rushton, it is first "the evil of 'conditioning of consciences', which means that the practice of nuclear deterrence involves getting large numbers of people to live in a state of readiness to commit promptly, on orders, acts which would result in the massive destruction of innocent life in the appalling manner that nuclear weapons do this." Genocide is the certain consequence. This can be substantiated by reliable information regarding the targeting of weapons.

"It is absolutely necessary to face the moral issues of using the weapons if you are going to possess them. If we come to the conclusion that their use is morally unacceptable, we must likewise conclude that possession for deterrent purposes is not morally acceptable."

Rushton expressed deep distress about "apocalyptic thinking of the wrong kind," views held by certain Christians who believe that nuclear war is a part of God's plan and would fulfill biblical prophecy.

Even though Christians vary in their stance on the moral legitimacy of nuclear deterrents, they — and all people of faith and good will — can surely join with Pope John Paul in his prayer at Hiroshima: "Creator of nature and humanity, hear my voice, for it is the voice of the victims of all wars and violence among individuals and nations...it is the voice of all children who suffer and will suffer when people put their faith in weapons and war...I speak for the multitudes in every country who do not want war and are ready to walk the road of peace...Grant unto the world your everlasting peace."

Yoav Talmi

The music towards its conclusion. It was a relaxed but by no means loose performance, effortlessly controlled by the conductor and played with discipline and commitment by all members of the orchestra.

The evening was a highly satisfying contribution to this year's festival at Ein Gev.

FESTIVAL AT EIN GEV — "Khikis in Song and Dance" — The Flan Bar'vach Song Company, led by Raela Green, Tzavta Yvrit's and the Flan Bar'vach Ensemble, choreographed by Garry Levy (ESCO Music Centre, Ein Gev, April 3).

Even fleeing to the rear of the hall did not ameliorate the onslaught, so that the offerings of the Pina Ba'emek provided a very mixed pleasure. Nineteen singers and seven instrumentalists, with conductor Rahel Gross banging away on the grand piano, were consistently a mass of unclear lines — counterpoints, accompaniment, anything but the melody. Occasionally one was glad to recognize the good old-fashioned tune.

Helmut Kiling is a most inspiring leader, and the Gaechring Kantorei rates as one of the very best choral groups of the many we have heard recently. The spirited *Gypsy Songs* — partly humorous, partly sentimental and spiced with Hungarian paprika, earned prolonged applause, so three of them had to be repeated to end a beautiful and enriching evening. It was the cultural climax and most satisfying finale to Ein Gev's 40th Passover Festival.

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By John M. Samson/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Malesko

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DATE: _____

THE GREAT mystery of our day is how in the name of sanity the films shown us during the week of Passover were selected. At long, long last, something we had feared would never happen came to pass: the in-terminable winter of our discontent came to an end, just as the festival began, and glorious summer was ushered in by radiant spring. This was certainly a period during which we were entitled — indeed, obliged — to banish loathed melancholy, and to embrace jest and youthful jollity.

Whoever chose the films took a different view of the occasion, or else he drank so much wine at the Seder that he thought it was Yom Kippur. One night we had Jamie Lee Curtis, very beautiful, acting Dorothy Stratten, the *Playboy* girlfriend whose psychopathic monster of a husband beats her to jelly, rapes her, and then blasts her into oblivion with a 12-bore shotgun. Whether this was chosen as a symbol of the tenth plague I cannot say, but I certainly heard the angel of death fluttering his wings about the lintel of the door. "Golden-lads and lasses must, like chimney sweepers, come to dust" — is this an apt lesson for Pessah? The heroine could so easily have sold me all the grapefruit in Israel that I found her loss almost insupportable.

On another night we saw Judy Garland and James Mason in *A Star is Born*. Most viewers, I am certain, were remembering throughout the film that Ms. Garland came to a very grim and horrifying end because of her addiction to drink and drugs; she also had endless trouble getting work from the studios, because her misconduct made budgeting and producing a film impossible. In this film she plays the part of a young woman who is as fresh and innocent as a black iris blooming suddenly in the Negev — but her film husband (James Mason) goes on a long, long skid from stardom to suicide because of alcoholism and misbehaviour just like hers in real life.

By the time he drowned himself it was clearly a case of good riddance to bad rubbish. Quite apart from the tragedy of seeing an attractive personality disintegrate through drink, at no stage could I forget what had actually happened to Ms. Garland. Her puffed-up face, her overblown figure and her bellowing style of singing were constant reminders of what became of her. So I cannot say that I enjoyed this tragedy.

Funny Face was another reminder that all flesh is as grass, that you are growing old from the moment you are born, that the worms are sharpening their teeth for you even when you think you are in the prime of life. This reality was made so real by Fred Astaire playing the juvenile lead when he was about 103 in the shade. In his time he brought us endless joy with his superb dancing and his quiet good humour, but that was a couple of decades before *Funny Face* was made. *Shepp* was very

PASSOVER PUZZLE

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

painful and *Father's Day* profoundly depressing.

I WOULD EVEN have liked to skip an episode of that excellent serial, *Testament of Youth*, during the holidays. Last week's instalment of Vera Britain's autobiography was particularly tragic, with her fiancé killed and one of her great friends blinded.

The shots in *Testament of Youth* of the pointless obliteration of a generation of young men in World War I, against a constant background of poems by Rupert Brooke extolling the glory of dying in battle for one's country, were ex-coriating, because, obviously, this debunking of the glory of war was very relevant to the situation of our forgotten men still involved in the Lebanese fiasco of *Testament of Youth* — that war is an old man's folly at the cost of sacrificing youth reminded me of the war we started last June to eradicate Arab terrorism everywhere, following on the attempted assassination in London of Ambassador Shlomo Argov. But this ironic message, however valid, was hardly appropriate for the festival.

NATURALLY, I kept asking myself: why are "they" doing this to us? What have we ever done to "them" that they should be so determined to keep our spirits low and our moods sombre, at the very time we have every right to be light-hearted and merry?

The obvious answer is that the fell hand of the left-wing mafia in Television House was at work, and that they were giving us the kind of fare calculated to ruin public morale. But I think that this is too glib an explanation of the strange selection of films: I suspect that the real truth is that nobody engaged in the decision-making process ever sees in advance the films that are shown to us, or even bothers to find out very much about them.

The person responsible probably relies on a retentive but spotty and treacherous memory. Thus he is offered *A Star is Born*, featuring Judy Garland, and says to himself: "I remember that film, I saw it as a kid, it's about this delightful little girl who somehow gets way above the rainbow among the stars, and finds a wizard. A really terrific show, ideal for Pessah."

And he reads that in *Funny Face*, Audrey Hepburn and Fred Astaire go to Paris — oh, yes, of course,

she's that marvellous Eliza Doolittle girl, and this old chap keeps changing identities in a sort of charade. A great comedy thriller. And *Death of a Centurion*, with Jamie Lee Curtis — why, she's the daughter of Tony Curtis, who was so funny in that serial with Roger Moore, and she's got these lovely grapefruits to show our patrons. Just what they need for Passover.

About tier grapefruits, at the crucial moment, just when we men were all craning forward for a closer view, Israel Television went on the blink, leaving us with our drooling mouths wide open for what seemed to be an hour or two. Eventually I took refuge in Jordan, and when I got back to Israel, the film seemed to have leapt forward in time and space. I think that we are entitled to an explanation and a re-run, at least of this crucial section of the film. I suspect that the Agudat Yisrael screamed "Cut!" at the all-important moment, and the powers that be rushed to oblige, lest the coalition collapse.

AS AGAINST this appalling selection of fiction, I cannot find any fault with the documentaries that were shown to us during the festival. A correct decision was made that Passover equals spring equals the burgeoning of nature equals the wonders of the fauna and flora at this time.

The first of these very remarkable nature films was the BBC's *Sexual Encounters of the Floral Kind*, which must be one of the best such films ever made. How the producers got the flowers and the insects to cooperate in the project is beyond my comprehension: I would like to see a film about how the film was made. The processes of creation among the flowers and the bees, etcetera, were wondrous and awe-inspiring.

Desert Birds, the German film made in the Negev, was also an outstanding production. The German and Israeli zoologists, by a display of infinite patience, had gained the trust of birds like the black hawk, normally very fearful of man. The film depicted the lives of these and other birds from the first crackling of the shell until advanced age. We were made aware of how extensive and intensive life really is in the vast and apparently empty spaces of the Negev.

I must add a word of praise for the programmers of Educational

Television, who continued to rally round oppressed mothers with some delightful programmes that kept the children fascinated and out of mischief for at least two hours every morning. One criticism is that these programmes were too short, another that they did not go on the air on the mornings of Saturday and the holidays. In other lands, they have more programmes for children on festival occasions, not fewer; here we have none.

THIS WEEK'S *Kolbete* was devoted to the woes of non-wrongdoers who fall foul of the bureaucracy's computers. Ephraim Kishon once wrote a very funny piece about his tussle with the income-tax computers, but Danny Pe'er's version of the sufferings of people accused by the computers of various offences was hardly funny — he gave us black comedy, reminiscent of Kafka's *The Trial*.

We thought we had reached the nadir of human experience when one poor woman described her efforts to stop getting prosecuted for non-payment of a traffic fine she had paid. Then came the even more unfortunate Avraham Avitan, whose near namesake — Avi Avitan — had had the temerity to have a minor crash with the car of the mayor of Tiberias. Poor old Avraham had made innumerable efforts to explain that he was the wrong man, and that he had never owned Peugeot 64472; meanwhile the court ordered him to pay \$64,472 for starters. He wept that he had never been in either a civil or criminal court since he immigrated in 1963, but, obviously, his only hope of getting away from the Tiberias municipality is to disguise himself and emigrate under a false name.

Finally, we had the man who could produce receipts for his telephone bills going back over the years, to no avail: the computer of the Ministry of Communications insisted that he still had to pay his bill for August 1982. Some woman was getting a bill for her telephone in Yamit, long after her phone there, her home and the entire town had been pulverized into dust.

The programme closed with some marvellous examples of English names of streets as spelt in Hebrew. I wonder what linguistic genius decided that q equals k in English?

ALTHOUGH I generally sympathize with the hard-working Cinderellas of Israel Television, I am very dissatisfied with them at the moment. I can understand that they could not show *Liverpool* versus *Manchester United* in the Milk Cup final, and we were reconciled to having to rely on Jordan for this. But we could hardly expect Jordan to give us Glickstein's victory over Lendl, surely the greatest sporting achievement in Israel's history. We got nothing live, and, later, a few short excerpts, with the same shots repeated three times. Could they do no better than this?



Vanessa Ochs (foreground) and Barbara Friend in a scene from 'Transformations.'

Fiery tales

By MARSHA POMERANTZ / Jerusalem Post Reporter

ANNE SEXTON, the American poet, knew how to call a frog a frog. At the sight of him, the stone washes itself in a tub.

She also knew that beauty can be beastly, in its presence or its absence. "Beauty is a simple passion, but, oh my friends, in the end you will dance the fire dance in iron shoes."

The quotes are from *Transformations*, her modern woman's interpretation of Grimm's fairy tales, which weren't too soothing to begin with. Her versions were published in 1971, three years before she took her own life.

Some of the poems in *Transformations* have been adapted to the stage by two American writer-actresses who will be giving two public performances in Israel. Vanessa Ochs teaches writing workshops at Colgate University in Hamilton, New York; she is a playwright and is now working on a first novel. Barbara Friend, a poet, is assistant dean of admissions at Colgate. Their performances are at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem on April 10 and the U.S. Cultural Centre in Tel Aviv on April 12.

Sexton, who was an inspiration to a generation of women puzzling out their womanhood, has some painful personal poems which can be self-

indulgent. Ochs, making inroads on a bowl of lettuce at a Tel Aviv cafe, says she has some trouble with Sexton's "vagina and uterus poems."

But Grimm's tales "gave her a device, and give us one also."

The distancing effect makes it easier for all of us to look at aging in *Snow White*, the underside of parent-child relations in Hansel and Gretel and Briar Rose, and lesbian attraction in Rapunzel. All in modern dress, laced with references to Coca-Cola, Isadora Duncan and the Irish Sweepstakes.

SEXTON TAUGHT at Colgate one year, and Friend, who had acted and was just starting to write, studied with her.

Ochs said that for a long time mutual acquaintances said she and Barbara Friend ought to collaborate, since both wrote and acted. "But who wants to do what everyone says you should do? Besides, I thought she was really good and I was inadequate, and she thought the same about me."

They finally did get together, chose *Transformations* for their text, and, in true American fashion, wrote a grant proposal to see if they could get funding from the Colgate Research Council, which "usually funds research on acid rain or

"Toward a Redefinition of Person." To their surprise, the money came through.

They've taken the production to university campuses in the north-eastern U.S., sometimes to feminist groups, sometimes to mixed audiences of parents and children. Some of the parents are wary of the effects of the violent images — Grimm has been prettied in a lot of versions — but "when they see their kids laughing, they laugh, too," Ochs said. "Kids aren't afraid of what parents think they're afraid of."

THE PROGRAMME aims to combine "the performance quality of a play with the informality of a poetry or prose reading," Ochs said. They use costumes and simple props, such as a life-size boy-doll, which was recently sent here through the diplomatic mail. The seven dwarfs are represented by seven pairs of boys' coloured underwear on a clothesline.

Is this a feminist enterprise? To the extent that the wicked witch in *Snow White* is simply "a middle-aged woman with wrinkles" and *Snow White* is "a real jerk." And the moral of the Cinderella story is that "those who wait for princes to come save them are fools."

But the emphasis is on a refreshing and funny look at social myths that all of us subscribe to. Ochs feels it's important to show that Sexton herself had a sense of humour. "So much is made of the 'suicide kids,' as if that's the necessary end for a woman writer."

Sylvia Plath and Virginia Woolf are other names mentioned in that category. Ochs wants to point out that there is far more than doom and disaster in their work.

Who are the significant women writers who haven't committed suicide? Well, there's Grace Paley, Tillie Olsen, Doris Leasing, Margaret Drabble and Margaret Atwood for a start. But any artist or other human being who lives on the edge risks the fate of Rumpelstiltskin, who "tore himself in two".

He laid his two sides down on the floor,

one part soft as a woman,
one part a barbed hook,
one part papa,
one part Doppelgänger.

It's not pretty, but it's familiar, and it's a story that needs to be told out loud once in a while.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 9 What the hunter wears? (5,4)
- 10 A failure to ring the embassy? (8)
- 12 Complain when the fellow catches the ball (4)
- 13 What makes the mechanical toy jump? (6)
- 14 He again had the case in the vegetation (7)
- 15 Devastated when a detail was wrong (4,5)
- 17 Quickly getting a female to support one (2,1,6)
- 18 Resolved to return it uncut? (7)
- 20 Back for a party and the opening of the temple (6)
- 21 Drawing a figure in the vessel (4)
- 24 "Watch," he says, after you (8)
- 26 Suggestive of a split about social security (8)
- 28 Dropping her other to follow him (4)
- 29 Stand or fall with the same backing (6)
- 31 Looks like a paper-cutter inside (7)
- 34 Make holy water to put inside, silly! (9)
- 36 Away a few months from the children (9)
- 38 With hands moving fast, put food into one's mouth (7)
- 39 Tear off, with the architect, to church (6)
- 40 Though not taken, had gone (4)
- 41 An adherent who's not the go-ahead type? (8)
- 42 What one gets if one watches wagons for too long? (3,6)

DOWN

- 1 Having fallen out, must have been cut (8)
- 2 Journey back as far to meet one (6)
- 3 Thought the pups, perhaps, had been given the wrong dose (8)
- 4 Are out to impress (6)
- 5 Not having because working (8)
- 6 Arrogant though having obeyed the hold-up man? (4,6)
- 7 Pursued heiter-skelter and seized (7)
- 8 Shoot at the ring, Murphy! (6)
- 11 The man shut up about the ornament (7)
- 16 At one point moves and jams it (6)
- 19 In court, she collapsed in the box (5)
- 20 As usual, blame when upset (3)
- 22 And I sail on the lake with her (5)
- 23 You see them in the eyes

raised when you make a mistake (4,2)

25 Wouldn't have it made softer (6,4)

26 An arm with a stick (3)

27 In highfown language, brag about a doctor (7)

30 The dope's taken up a weapon to get by the guard (8)

31 Assumed to have been influenced (8)

32 Seeing the soldiers returning to have a night out (8)

33 Nick is in the stable (7)

35 It's a river, lady, and a great big one! (6)

36 To be more candid, the worse the cook, the more it's used (6)

37 Does it help the mountaineer to keep a cool head? (3-3)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 9 Succeeding generations (9)
- 10 Unlikely winner (8)
- 12 Stink (4)
- 13 Exile (6)
- 14 Football club (7)
- 15 Thought differently (9)
- 17 Meetings with the Pope, for example (9)
- 18 Enchanted (7)
- 20 Compass (6)
- 21 Defendant's claim (4)
- 23 Altering (8)
- 26 Dweller (8)
- 28 Verdant (4)
- 29 Increase in area (6)

DOWN

- 1 Infrequent (8)
- 2 Evaluate (6)
- 3 Assimilated (8)
- 4 Minor route (2-4)
- 5 Become smaller (8)
- 6 Servants (10)
- 7 Mellowed (7)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS — 4, London, 7, Overrate, 8, Gunner, 10, Shirt, 13, Mine, 14, Time, 15, M-A-C, 16, Her, 17, Go-AL, 19, Veer, 21, Pipe-dream, 23, M-US-E, 24, Ram, 26, Fan, 27, Reet, 29, Ewes, 32, Bald, 33, Snack (bar), 34, Enlist, 35, Overdose, 36, Dragon (F. fly).

DOWN — 1, Worst, 2, Begun, 3, B-R-at, 4, Leg it, 5,

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Programme:
10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Opening Remarks — Prof. E. Rackman, President, "Rabbi J. Soloveitchik — The Hidden and Revealed" — Prof. Eliezer Goldman.
"Repentance in the Philosophy of Rabbi Soloveitchik" — Prof. Lawrence Kaplan.
12:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Lunch
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. "Joseph Soloveitchik, The Man Behind the Thought" — Dr. David Singer.
"The Rav's Approach to Liturgy" — Rabbi Dr. Aaron Lichtenstein.
"The Rav as a Posek Halacha" — Prof. E. Rackman.
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Mr. Aridor's paradise

WITH HARSH reality staring it in the face, the Treasury has bestirred itself into action.

The hard facts have, of course, been well-known for some time now: exports are falling, imports are rising, and the trade — and balance of payments — gap is widening. The larger the gap grows, the more difficult it becomes to close it by such "conventional" means as foreign contributions, loans and grants. For one thing, international lenders are increasingly reluctant to underwrite what Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has boastfully described as an island of full employment in a world of unemployment, but which looks to them more like a bottomless pit.

So now the Treasury has proposed, and the government has endorsed, a series of makeshift measures designed to boost exports. Most conspicuous among these is a one per cent levy on the purchase of foreign currency, which is estimated to yield some \$150m. It is unclear whether the levy would apply to government departments as well as to ordinary citizens.

The purpose, obviously, is to offset the effect of the slower devaluation introduced last year, which exporters have been bitterly complaining about but which has kept importers smiling. But the small size of the levy has triggered immediate speculation that it may soon be raised to 2 per cent. Perhaps it will not, however: for that could lead to difficulties with the International Monetary Fund.

Exporters are therefore likely to remain dissatisfied, even if grateful to the Treasury for the little help it has extended them.

Importers, on the other hand, should be entirely gratified. The new moves do not touch them. Any possibility of curbs on imports has been ruled out. Israel cannot wage economic war on its trading partners, the Finance Ministry's director-general has observed. The country's future, the Governor of the Bank of Israel has said, lies in developing exports, not in curbing imports.

But why then not simply restore the shekel to its true value, through devaluation, thus making exports cheaper and imports dearer? Because, the Treasury retorts, this would stoke the fires of inflation to a catastrophic degree. But the Treasury seems to be managing to do that very nicely by pursuing the course that it does.

Inflation might, in some measure, be repressed by the government cutting down on some of its less essential expenses, such as those dictated by commitments under the coalition agreement. But of course it will do nothing of the kind. Instead, in an attempt to neutralize the impact of excess demand, produced in part by its own printing press, the Treasury is apparently about to extend the Peace for Galilee levy, on the fatuous ground that the war in Lebanon is not yet ended.

Thus, in a frantic effort to keep the economy on an even keel, the government is resorting to a patchwork of stopgap expedients that barely cover up its retreat from the long-hailed "proper economics." An administration that set out to correct the economic distortions of nearly three decades of Labour rule, is compiling a none too enviable record of such distortions itself.

There is one crucial difference, however. Previously the country's economy was steadily being built up and made stronger and more self-reliant. Under the present policy the economy is stagnating, and whatever rise in the standard of living the citizenry enjoys is a function not of production at home but of loans and largesse provided from the outside.

ARAB SUMMIT

(Continued from Page One)

would respond to such a move. Arafat is reported to have held two urgent meetings with members of the PLO's Executive Committee in Kuwait over the past 24 hours in an apparent bid to reach agreement on the subject.

Arafat's consultations in Kuwait yesterday coincided with rumours, emanating from unidentified Palestinian sources there, that Hussein had given the PLO leader a 48-hour ultimatum to make up his mind on the question of Jordan's participation in the peace process.

Should Arafat fail to do so, the rumour went, Hussein would call a plebiscite among his own people to decide Jordan's position.

The rumoured ultimatum was denied by both Jordanian and PLO sources in Amman, with Hussein's positive response to the idea of a summit to decide the issue tending to support the denials.

It was still not clear last night when Arafat would be returning to Amman to renew his dialogue with Hussein. He arrived in Kuwait on Tuesday, and was expected to go on to Saudi Arabia and possibly to other Arab states before returning to the Jordanian capital. Some reports suggested that he might forgo this programme, and return directly to Amman from Kuwait, possibly even last night.

Meanwhile, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported from Tokyo yesterday that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, currently on a tour of the Far East, had decided to send a special envoy to Amman for talks with Hussein.

The envoy, Osama el-Baz, Mubarak's top foreign policy adviser was expected to fly to Jordan directly from Tokyo.

Mubarak also reportedly told a press conference in Tokyo yesterday that he had sent an "urgent message" to President Ronald Reagan on the progress of his peace efforts.

Egypt, like Saudi Arabia and Jordan, is believed to be concerned about Washington's apparent inability or unwillingness to pressure Israel to halt its settlement drive on the West Bank and eventually to relinquish its hold on the territories — a scepticism that has done little to advance the progress of Reagan's initiative since it was launched last September.

As the non-Russian contingent among Soviet draftees increases, the acquisition of Russian-language skills before induction has become a matter of considerable urgency. So urgent, in fact, that Sharaf Rashidov, party chief of Uzbekistan and a candidate-member of the politburo, recently devoted a major part of his speech to the subject while addressing a high-level meeting of the Uzbekistan Young Communist League.

Russian is apparently spoken by so few Uzbekis these days that special language courses have been set up for army draftees and pre-conscription trainees.

Because of demographic shifts and changes in the country's ethnic composition, it has been estimated that by the year 2,000 one-third of the recruits into the Soviet Army will be Central Asians such as Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kirghizians and Turkmenians.

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Dangerous deadlock

By SIMCHA DINITZ

THE POLITICAL situation in the Middle East at the present time is not conducive to breaking of the deadlock in either the Lebanese or the Jordanian sphere. The political options that seemed to have come into being after Operation Peace for Galilee War, which might have presented a possibility of renewing and broadening the peace process, are fading fast.

It is possible, of course, to point to the factors that have brought about this deadlock. Neither the U.S. nor Israel has succeeded in exploiting the potentialities of the situation, and both do not seem to understand that for the sake of tactics, they are sacrificing strategy; losing their grip on the initiative; and allowing it to pass to the Soviet Union and its followers in the area.

Just as in the past the U.S. profited from the temporary paralysis of the Soviet Union, so today the Soviet Union and its followers are profiting from the errors of the U.S. and its allies, including Israel.

One can, naturally, debate the magnitude of the various errors and try to assign proportional blame to Israel or the U.S. The two countries are, in fact, both to be blamed, and both will be right. Israel can complain that the U.S., instead of taking advantage of the momentum that was engendered, started to apply pressure on Israel and in doing so, encouraged the extortions of the Lebanese, the Syrians, the Jordanians and of the PLO.

Israel can also charge the U.S. with the fact that while thousands of Russians man the SAM 5 missiles and other weapons systems in Syria, the U.S. delays supply of F-16 planes and weakens its commitment to Israel. At the very time that Soviet influence in the area is reaching new peaks, and Andropov is planning the first visit of his kind to Syria, the U.S. refuses to invite the Israeli prime minister to Washington and is delaying high-level talks.

The U.S., on the other hand, can claim that Israel, from the very start, made political demands that cannot be fulfilled in negotiations with Lebanon; that Israel rejected out of hand the proposals of President Reagan, without even attempting to discuss them; that Israel has refused to consider the other interests that the U.S. has in the area, in addition to its Israeli commitment; that Israel has not made it easy for Hussein to enter the negotiations; that Israel has adopted a settlements policy in Judea and Samaria that is inimical to the U.S. attempts to bring Jordan into the negotiations; and that Israel

has deliberately complicated the negotiations with Lebanon in order to prevent the entry of Jordan into the negotiations.

The claims and counter claims, even if they are only partly correct, offer little consolation as to the future of the states in the area and the peace process. Even were we able to prove conclusively that we are blameless, and that the entire fault lies with the U.S., we still would have done nothing to serve one single interest of ours, nor would we have taken a single step forward on the road to peace and security.

Why is this? Because the Palestinian problem can be solved either by Hussein or by the PLO, and peace in the area can be initiated either by the U.S. or by the Soviet Union.

THE ADVANTAGE of the Reagan proposals, despite their faults, lies in the fact that they make it clear that the Palestinian problem is to be solved within a Jordanian framework and that the peace initiative rests with the U.S. Not only was the PLO not even included in the proposals, nor Palestinian independence or a Palestinian state, but the Soviet Union, Syria and the Geneva negotiations were also left out.

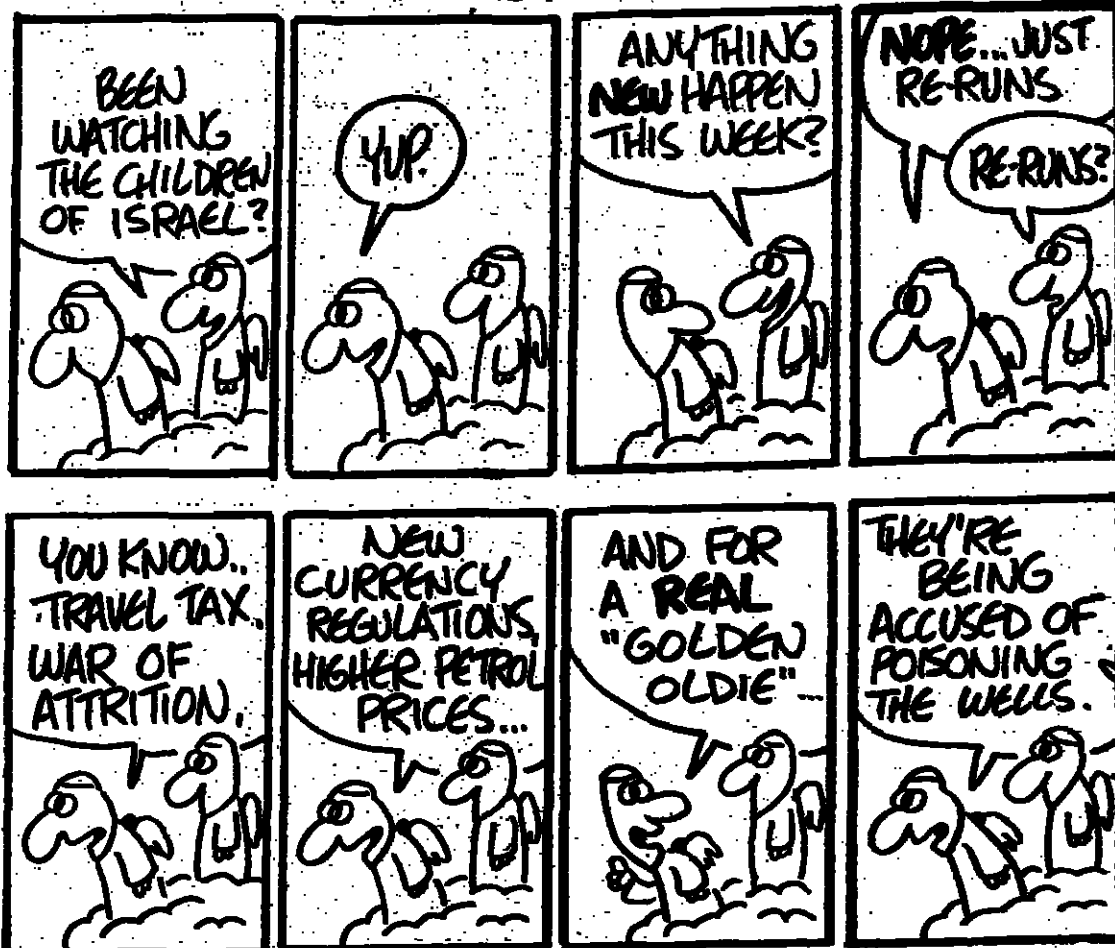
This was the most comfortable framework possible for Israel to protect its own interests and to ensure its security. Any other framework would have been far more dangerous to Israel and its security and a lot less comfortable for negotiation.

It is worthwhile to read the memoirs of Zbigniew Brzezinski, which were just published, not for the personal and political gossip they contain, but because they tell more about the frustrations of the author than about the people mentioned. They clearly show the way of thinking and the policies of the American Government. There were, and still are, several different opinions among American policy-makers.

Some call for a turn in the direction of an "improved PLO," some raise serious objections to the promises Henry Kissinger made to Israel in 1975 — that the U.S. would not hold negotiations with a PLO that does not recognize Israel or UN Security Council Resolutions 242 or 338.

There are those who want to see the renewal of the Geneva negotiations with the participation of the Soviet Union and all the Arab states, as well as the PLO, where the common stand will be that of the most extreme among them. There are also those who want to weaken

The Friday Dry Bones



the commitments of the U.S. to Israel on security. These varied forces place the U.S. Government under a great deal of pressure.

None of these political approaches has vanished; they have simply been pushed aside in order to allow the emergence of a *Pax Americana* at the initiative of President Reagan. If the Lebanese deadlock continues, or if Jordan does not enter the peace negotiations and the autonomy talks are not reinstated, then these different approaches will be back with a vengeance and will exert an influence on the architects of American policy.

Political deadlocks do not contribute to the maintenance of the status quo. The vacuum engendered invites the entry of other forces. The Soviet Union is filling such a vacuum, not only in Lebanon and Syria and in South Yemen, but also in renewed relations with Egypt and with Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

The U.S. cannot afford to stand aside in this political struggle but must seek ways of enhancing its standing in the Arab world, and therefore will try to gain influence among the extremists so as not to lose the possibility of being one of the shapers of the image of the Middle East.

A total deadlock leads straight to talks with the Soviets, and that will lead directly to the Geneva negotiations. The Geneva negotiations will ultimately lead to the participation of the PLO and to an imposed solution that will be unbearable for Israel.

Obviously Israel cannot allow this to happen and will therefore be placed in direct confrontation with not only the Arab states, but with

the two super-powers as well. This leads to war.

IT CANNOT, therefore, be in Israel's interest for the deadlock in Lebanon to continue, or for Jordan to remain outside the autonomy negotiations.

Both Israel and the U.S. must be aware of the dangers inherent in such a situation, for the alternative in the effort is far more inimical to the interests of both countries. It is therefore advisable to discontinue the present tactics and to try to get the negotiations going at the highest possible levels.

In such a dialogue, each party must use judgement and must modify its tactics in order to achieve as many of the objectives that are central to its position including:

- The U.S. must recognize Israel's interest in a security zone in Southern Lebanon, so that this area will not again become a base for hostile acts against this country.
- Israel will have to recognize that a continued physical Israeli presence in Lebanon will, quite naturally, lead to continued Syrian presence in the Bekaa and to the Syrian-umbrella over the PLO presence there.
- The U.S. must encourage a Lebanese-Israeli agreement that will permit the development of good neighbourly relations and which can, in time, lead to normalization and to peace. Israel must realize that it cannot force normalization or peace in a situation where its neighbour, Lebanon, is under severe internal and external pressure from the Arab states.
- The U.S. should discontinue the negotiations with the PLO via Jordan concerning the conditions for Jordan's entry into the autonomy talks. The U.S. should

make it clear to Jordan that the future of the Hashemite Kingdom is far more endangered by its present policies than it would be by joining in the autonomy talks with the support of the U.S., Egypt and the pro-Western states in the Arab world. Israel, on the other hand, should clearly let the U.S. know just what its basic security interests are, without rejecting the Reagan proposals.

• The U.S. should tell Saudi Arabia that it cannot continue to enjoy the traditional protection of the U.S. and at the same time encourage and support the extremists of the Arab world. Israel must recognize that the U.S. has wide-ranging interests in the Middle East, and these include its commitment to Israel, but are not limited to this fact alone. Israel must also understand the value of its relationship with the U.S., which exerts great influence in the area.

In short, the dialogue between Israel and the U.S. should be about how to cut distance off the road to peace, and not how to cut the wings off one another.

If Israel and the U.S. succeed in arriving at an agreed policy, it will be possible to take vast strides forward on the path to peace. If the programme is disrupted by others, by the intervention of the Soviets, by Hussein's reluctance to participate in the autonomy talks, by Syrian refusal to leave Lebanon, by Saudi reluctance to back U.S. policies, then at least the two allies, the U.S. and Israel, will be on the same side of the fence and able to mount a joint operation in an attempt to attain their objectives.

The writer, ambassador to the U.S. from 1973 to 1978, is vice-president of the Hebrew University.

READERS' LETTERS

REUNION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Former members of Machal and Aliya Bet are holding a reunion at Beit Hachayal in Tel Aviv on April 25. It is a dinner and get-together for those of us living in Israel and a delegation that is coming from overseas. The cost is \$500 per person and we would like to have as many members as possible attend. Cheques can be sent to Machal, Greenfield, P.O. Box 39084, Tel Aviv 61390. Further information can be obtained by calling 03-457846 or 459754 during office hours. Reservations must be in before April 10.

MURRAY GREENFIELD,
Committee Chairman,
SHMUEL ADAR
SMOKY SIMON

Tel Aviv.

SYLVA ZALMANSON

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — One may well sympathize with Mrs. Sylva Zalmanson at finding the police at her door at night-time, but I wonder what would have happened to her in Soviet Russia: would she not have heeded three notices concerning payment of a fine for traffic law violations?

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TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Yinnai Street in the centre of Jerusalem is a thoroughfare for many bus routes. It has an authorized lay-by for parking requiring parking tickets and constantly controlling traffic wardens. However, this road is a traffic hazard due to the double- and treble-parked cars on the pavements and street.

Whereas the traffic wardens slap traffic tickets on anyone parked

neatly in the lay-by, if even 15 minutes over the allotted time, they have no power to remove, or even admonish, the affronting double-parked vehicles on the road which cause such inconvenience to traffic and aggravation to anyone wishing to leave the parking lot.

Would it not be sensible for the wardens to have a walkie-talkie with which to summon a motorcycle police warden who has the power either to clear the road or give such heavy fines that they would deter these constant offenders?

CELIA GOODMAN

Jerusalem.

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HITLER'S PLANS FOR NORTH AFRICA'S JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — A unique Holocaust seminar was held at Beit Lohamei Hageta'ot (Ghetto Fighters' House) near Acre. It dealt with the position of Jews in North Africa during World War II. It is a subject that needs much more publicity, for Hitler had plans to exterminate the Sephardi Jews living in that area. Fortunately, the Afrika Korps was beaten before the Final Solution could be put into effect.

Women survivors from Tunisia at the seminar recalled how their fathers and brothers were placed in forced labour camps and how they feared every day for their lives.

DR. PHILIP ROSEN

Kibbutz Lohamei Hageta'ot.

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For further information, please contact the Institute.